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****
* NATIONAL *
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RIGHT-DEVIATION WIND TO REVERSE VERDICTS

Resolutely Counter-Attack the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts in Scientific and Technical Circles

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1976)

Recently, units under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Academy of Sciences have launched counter-attacks against the absurd arguments and Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles. Selected for publication below are some of the critical essays and speeches:

*

The Negation of the Fruits of the Great Cultural Revolution Is for Reversing Past Verdicts

by

Yang T'ing-hsiu (杨挺秀)

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have deeply criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and given a powerful impetus to the vigorous development of the scientific experiment movement in our country. Profound changes have occurred on the scientific and technical front, and with socialist new things emerging in an endless stream and plenty of fruits borne by scientific research, "orioles sing, swallows swirl everywhere" and the situation is excellent.

However, the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles say, "The achievements are actually not great, but are arbitrarily played up as great." To them, the scientific and technical front after the great proletarian cultural revolution is as dark as night. Are the achievements "very great," or "not very great"? Are things "fine," or "terrible"? Please look at the facts:

First, spurred by the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have mounted the stage of science and technology in big strides and really become the main force of the scientific experiment movement. The mass movement for scientific experiment is surging forward full of vigor. Spurred by the movement for "learning from Tachai in agriculture," the four-level network for agro-scientific experiment born during the cultural revolution has formed an imposing scientific experiment army more than ten million strong, with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay. On the industrial front, technical innovation groups have blossomed like resplendent wild flowers on the hills in industrial and mining enterprises throughout the country. The research institute run by Tach'ing is a "socialist new-type research institute" with the workers as the mainstay. The urban science and technology exchange stations in Shanghai and Harbin, born during the cultural revolution, are a creation on the scientific and technical battlefront occupied by the working class. At present, they have been popularized to more than 100 cities, and have played a tremendous part in boosting the development of industrial and technical innovations. All these show that once modern science and technology are liberated from the hands of a small number of people and are mastered by the millions upon millions of worker-peasant-soldier masses, they are turned into a mighty weapon for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism.

Second, the research institutes which had deeply and vigorously criticized the revisionist line in science and technology, bourgeois prejudices and the force of old traditions during the cultural revolution are going through great changes. The specialized scientific research organs have reaped a good harvest both in ideological and scientific research by way of "running institutions in an open-door way," and practicing the two "three-in-one combinations" with the scientists and technicians taking the road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants. They have thus been gradually transformed into "socialist new-type research institutes."

Third, in the cultural revolution, we have criticized the concept of "private ownership of knowledge" and "blockade and monopoly" in scientific research work, and fully brought into play the superiority of the socialist system. Socialist large-scale cooperation has blossomed and borne fruits everywhere. Last year, due to the organization of socialist large-scale cooperation and major battles, the progress of scientific research was greatly accelerated and the duration of scientific research was shortened. In the country as a whole, several thousand scientific research projects were completed, and more important results were obtained in more than 1,000 projects among them, thus winning yet another year of bumper harvest in scientific and technical work since the cultural revolution. All these are the victories of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the fruits of the cultural revolution. May I ask the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts: Are all these "exaggerations"? Are "achievements not great"?

Why don't the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles see the facts with their eyes wide open? This is because they are recalcitrant and bitter against their criticism and repudiation by the revolutionary masses during the cultural

revolution for carrying out the revisionist line in the past. But, for a time they could only "subdue themselves"; today, with power in their hands, they "return to propriety." As they are bitter against the cultural revolution, they put on a pair of tinted glasses and devote themselves to picking faults. As one of the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts said: They "want to expose the seamy side." This single remark has hit the nail right on the head: Negation is for the purpose of reversing past verdicts, and reversal of past verdicts is for the purpose of restoring capitalism.

In the face of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, the proletariat must resolutely launch counter-attacks!

*

The Scientific and Technical Front Must Exercise the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Hu Hsin (胡欣)

In the three months of July, August and September last year when the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts was whipped up in scientific and technical circles, some people openly opposed the Marxist-Leninist line of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres of the superstructure under the signboard that science and technology were "special." They twaddled: "This slogan of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie is correct. But should it be mentioned on the scientific and technical front? I think not." "We cannot exercise dictatorship over science, nor can we apply the slogans for culture, education and other spheres of the superstructure to scientific and technical circles." These are open negations of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are revisionist fallacies that tamper with the Party's basic line.

We hold that it is a fact known to everyone that since the great proletarian cultural revolution, revolution and production on the scientific and technical front have been forging ahead at an unprecedented pace. However, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes invariably make use of this bourgeois hereditary domain of the sphere of culture and education as well as science and technology to launch frantic attacks against the proletariat, and try hard to make a breach there to restore capitalism. They invariably try their utmost to look for agents inside the Party. And there are indeed such agents in scientific and technical circles. This deserves our vigilance. We should keep in mind and learn from the painful lesson of the Soviet Union, where "satellites are sent up to the sky, while the Red flag falls to the ground." We must exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of science and technology.

For the purpose of negating the necessity of exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front, the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have put forward two so-called reasons. One is to purposely confuse science and technology with the scientific and technical front and claim that "dictatorship cannot be exercised over

science." This is a kind of sophistry which vainly attempts to confuse people's minds through fraudulent concepts.

We hold that although natural science is for studying the laws of nature, it has to be grasped by people of definite classes for serving the interests of definite classes. For example, science and technology grasped by the Soviet revisionists and US imperialists serve expansion and aggression for pushing hegemonism externally and the exploitation and oppression of the working people internally. In these two countries, just as what Lenin said, "technical and scientific progress signifies progress in the art of sweating people." On the contrary, the vigorous development of socialist science and technology in our country is for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and serves proletarian politics and the interests of the broad masses of the people.

In the cultural revolution, the revolutionary mass movement fiercely washed away the mire in the sphere of science and technology and exercised all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, but no one had ever put forward the slogan of exercising dictatorship over science itself. This is because anyone with some common sense knows that dictatorship is at all times a relationship between one class and another and not a relationship between people and things. What should be pointed out is that some natural science theories are also permeated with things of idealism and metaphysics, and this naturally must be criticized with the theoretical weapon of Marxism. The agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have cudgeled their brains to come up with the crooked theory that "dictatorship cannot be exercised over science" to oppose the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the sphere of science and technology. This is indeed one of their great inventions in using sophistry to counter the Party's basic line.

Through studying the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat in conjunction with the actual conditions on the scientific and technical front, we know that it is necessary to suppress the handful of counter-revolutionaries on the scientific and technical front who resist the socialist revolution and sabotage socialist construction, that it is necessary to adhere to the Party's basic line, resolutely follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the general and specific policies of the Party, and constantly criticize the revisionist line in science and technology, and that it is necessary to criticize bourgeois individualism, concepts of fame and gains and the idea of bourgeois rights like "private ownership of knowledge," and to unite, educate and transform the intellectuals. In short, like all other fronts throughout the country, our scientific and technical front must persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. How can we say that the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie should not be mentioned on the scientific and technical front?

Another "reason" of theirs is that "once the dictatorship of the proletariat is mentioned, the intellectuals would be turned into objects of dictatorship." This kind of allegation is not only absurd and groundless, but is also a kind of provocation! It vainly attempts to incite the intellectuals to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat. A s a matter of fact, the Party has consistently adopted the policy of uniting, educating and transforming the

broad masses of intellectuals, and made very great achievements in this connection. No sooner are these views cast forth to maliciously distort and attack the Party's intellectual policy, they are sternly refuted by many revolutionary intellectuals in scientific and technical circles.

The fact that the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat tells us that the mortal wound of revisionism lies in betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must take the opposite course. At all times and under all circumstances, we must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line and carry to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat right down to the grass-roots level.

*

To Give Up Party Leadership Means Capitulation

by

Chao Wei-shan (赵蔚山)

Who should be relied upon and united with to lead scientific and technical work is a question which must be solved on the scientific and technical front. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, I deeply realize that it is necessary to strengthen Party leadership over scientific and technical work and to wholeheartedly rely on the working class.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party." "Of the seven sectors--industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the Army, the government and the Party--it is the Party that exercises overall leadership." The agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles ignore Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and, under the pretext that science and technology are "special," try their utmost to negate Party leadership, oppose wholehearted reliance on the working class and distort the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals. They attack the leading bodies based on the "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young born on the scientific and technical front during the cultural revolution as "three piece-togethers" and "three frictions," describe them as unenthusiastic and not knowing the ropes, and suggest that enthusiasts who know the ropes should lead science and technology.

This has gone a step further compared with the absurd arguments in educational circles which claim that "it is necessary to have outsiders who are keen in science to assume leadership," for it openly and starkly advocates the fallacy that "outsiders cannot lead those who know the ropes." The agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles also further clamor that "when appointing directors and deputy directors of institutes and vocational offices, it is best to select those who are more conversant with and are more authoritative in the line of work, and are recognized as top-notch in scientific and technical circles. They

claim that only in this way could they give people "spiritual strength" and "animation." They also say, "If the Party committee secretary does not understand vocational work, he should say: "Comrade director, I don't understand all these. You better take charge, and I'll listen to you!" And so on and so forth. This kind of Right-capitulationist view for giving up Party leadership and handing it over to the bourgeois intellectuals without putting up a fight must be thoroughly criticized.

We do not oppose the installation of a director in a research institute. What we oppose is the enthronement of a bourgeois expert as the director who is put above the Party's centralized leadership. This is precisely what the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts advocate. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals on our scientific and technical front have heroically criticized the revisionist line in science and technology and the bourgeois academic authorities, and strengthened Party leadership over scientific and technical work. This is entirely necessary for bringing prosperity to the cause of science and technology and speeding up the development of science and technology in our country. The agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts want us to go back to the revisionist line in science and technology before the cultural revolution, "put vocational work in command" and "let experts run research institutes." They vainly attempt to abolish Party leadership, let the bourgeoisie once again reign over the scientific research battlefront and practice capitalist restoration. This is daydreaming. The broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals on our scientific and technical front will never accede to their wish.

What deserves attention is: Why is the fallacy that "the outsiders cannot lead those who know the ropes" clamored by the Rightists in 1957 still regarded as treasure by certain people today and publicized with every effort? This can only show that in this bourgeois hereditary domain--the sphere of science and technology--the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat for leadership is still very acute and complicated. The actual struggle indicates that some individual comrades have capitulated and been "enlisted" in the course of this struggle. This lesson deserves to be learned deeply.

The Party must exercise leadership in science and technology and is fully capable of leading science and technology. We believe that in the mass movement for hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles,the all-round leadership of the Party over science and technical work will be further strengthened.

*

Uphold the Orientation of Open-Door Scientific Research

by

Yang Ching-lin (杨庆林) of the Institute of Genetics

The integration of professional scientists and technicians with the workers and peasants for conducting open-door scientific research is a socialist new thing emerging from the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reserve verdicts, assuming the airs of bourgeois aristocrats and lords, perversely denounce this new thing and nonsensically say that open-door scientific research is "a clumsy sleight-of-hand." Is open-door scientific research "a clumsy sleight-of-hand," or very good indeed? This is a vital question of right and wrong bearing on the line and must be made clear through debate.

Before the great cultural revolution, poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, many people coolly and quietly carried out "academic" research behind closed doors. They looked for topics in magazines, just moved about after the foreigners, and seldom considered the needs of industrial and agricultural production. Therefore, there were not many useful results for industrial and agricultural production.

Since the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have continuously criticized the revisionist line in science and technology, adhered to the Party's basic line, and persistently made scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and join hands with productive labor, thus enabling an unprecedentedly energetic scene to appear in scientific research work in our institute.

Each year, one-third of the scientists and technicians as well as Party and government cadres went to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers politically, thus giving impetus to the remolding of their world outlook, and to study vocational work once again, thus giving impetus to the development of scientific research work.

Since the great cultural revolution, our institute has provided industrial and agricultural production, medical service and national defense construction with a batch of fruits of scientific research, some of which are up to advanced world standards. The broad masses of scientists and technicians and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers deeply understand that "open-door scientific research is fine, very fine indeed!" But as the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts stubbornly take the bourgeois stand to look at problems, they regard the "ingenuity" of open-door scientific research as "clumsy." Isn't this standing truth at its head and calling black white?

What the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts most ferociously raise a hue and cry about is the so-called question of "theory." They claim that "when too great an emphasis is laid on linking with realities, theory would be suppressed," and that "open-door scientific research would

produce pressure so that people would not dare to go in for theory." Are they really concerned about raising the theory of scientific research? No. In fact, their opposition to the integration of intellectuals with the workers and peasants or theory with practice is in essence the negation of the great proletarian cultural revolution and opposition to the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the sphere of science and technology.

Natural science is the crystallization of the knowledge of the struggle for production. Practice of production is the source for the development of natural science. Scientific research must be integrated with the practice of production before results can be obtained.

The scientists and technicians of our institute went out to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. In the course of taking part in the mass activities of seed breeding, they understood the urgent needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and found new techniques and methods for seed breeding. This gave us a great impetus. In the spring of 1970, in accord with the demand of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we analyzed the movement of research in genetics and seed breeding at home and abroad, and made up our minds to quickly master a new scientific technique now underway in the world by carrying out haploid seed breeding through pollen cultivation. In the course of research, we insisted on going out to integrate ourselves with mass scientific experiment activities and absorb good experiences from the masses. In 1971 and 1974 respectively, we successfully bred saplings with pollens of wheat and corn for the first time, thus moving to a leading position in the world. In the past, seven to eight years were required before cross breeding could be applied to production. Now, with this new method of breeding, it can be put into production in about three years' time. This new method of breeding has also given impetus to the study of the theory of genetics, made new progress and opened up new prospects.

The agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts clamored that "it is inadvisable to indiscriminatingly talk about open-door scientific research," and that "it is better to have fewer innovations of this kind." We do not think that "it is better to have fewer," but think that it is better to have more, the more the better. This is because they help the exercise of all-round dictatorship of the proletariat in the sphere of science and technology; they help restrict bourgeois rights in the sphere of science and technology, and gradually narrow the three major differences; they help the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants occupy the battlefront of science and technology and bring into full play their role as the main force; they help the scientific and technical personnel receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and remold their world outlook, and build up the proletariat's own great contingent of Red-and-expert scientists and technicians; and they help raise the standards of scientific research on the basis of deep-going practice, and is the indispensable road for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of socialist scientific and technical undertakings.

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To Advocate the Theory of Productive Forces Is for Restoration

by

Liu Yüan-ming (刘元明)

On the scientific and technical front, the struggle is very acute and complicated over the question of whether to take class struggle as the key link and persevere in "grasping revolution and promoting production," or to revise the principle of taking class struggle as the key link, tamper with the Party's basic line and promote the theory of productive forces.

The agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts make use of people's eagerness to boost science and technology and make more contributions for the motherland to flaunt the banner of "for the modernization of science and technology," and try their utmost to publicize and peddle the reactionary theory of productive forces. They openly declare that both administrative work and political work must "serve the objective" of "boosting scientific research," and "revolve around this." Therefore, when learning from Tachai and criticizing the Water Margin, it is also necessary to "work around boosting scientific research." They also clamor that "the typhoon of vocational work must be whipped up. If the eighth grade is not strong enough, make it the twelfth grade." What would be the outcome if things are not done in this way? Assuming the posture of a savior, the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts reply, "The four modernizations will not be realized, and one day, sooner or later, we are all going to perish." According to the logic of the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, "to boost scientific research" forms the most fundamental task and the "key link" of all work.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." Chairman Mao's teaching has deeply criticized the theory of productive forces of every description, and laid bare the revisionist essence of the fallacy of taking the "boosting of scientific research" as the "key link." The agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts vociferously peddle the theory of productive forces and sing the opposite tune to Chairman Mao's teachings. Is it not very clear where their spearhead is aimed?

Actually, what they publicize is not anything new. The old revisionists had publicized it when they vainly attempted to hold up the development of the international communist movement. The modern revisionists Khrushchev and Brezhnev also cried that "under socialist conditions, economy is more important than politics," and they vigorously promoted "welfare communism." The renegades Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, for the sake of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism, also time and again publicized the theory of productive forces. It can thus be seen that the advocation of the theory of productive forces is a common feature of revisionism.

The theory of productive forces had been criticized in the struggle between our Party and Khrushchev's revisionism before the great proletarian cultural revolution. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we also criticized

the theory of productive forces advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Therefore, the reactionary theory of productive forces is no stranger to us. The fact that the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts have leaped forth to publicize the theory of productive forces can only be that they have an ulterior object in view.

To boost science and technology and realize the modernization of science and technology is one of the goals for us to strive at, but it is not our ultimate goal. Our ultimate goal is to wipe out all exploiting classes and realize communism. To advocate the theory of productive forces is to negate class struggle and the fundamental task of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in a vain attempt to lead astray the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people. Historical experience shows that on the scientific and technical front, there is an exceedingly acute and complicated struggle over what line is to be implemented and what orientation and road should be followed in development. Therefore, for the sake of adhering to the orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics, and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers in combination with productive labor, scientific and technical work must take class struggle as the key link and persevere in the exercise of the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. If we follow the advocates of the theory of productive forces, whip up the "vocational typhoon" and make everything "revolve around this," the scientific research battlefront is bound to be occupied by the bourgeoisie and as a result become the tool of bourgeois dictatorship. The mortal wound of the theory of productive forces lies in the betrayal of the dictatorship of the proletariat and capitalist restoration. We must be on guard against some people using the theory of productive forces in place of the Party's program and line.

Marxists always "take class struggle very seriously, considering it the direct motive force of history, and attach particular attention to the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, considering it the huge lever of changes in modern society. Therefore, we must on no account take the same road as those who want to eliminate this class struggle from the movement." At present, in this important period of historical development for the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, we must firmly bear in mind the instructions of our revolutionary teachers, resolutely draw a clear line of demarcation with this revisionist concept--the theory of productive forces count, insist on taking class struggle as the key link and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and turn the scientific and technical battlefront into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As long as we insist on doing this and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the line that "nothing is hard in this world if you dare to scale the heights," we definitely can realize the modernization of science and technology.

* * *

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

It Is Necessary To Correctly Understand and Popularize the Experience of Chuchou

- a reader's letter -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1975)

Comrade Editor,

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, many areas have actively studied and popularized the experience of Chuchou municipality in establishing links between factories and communes and collectively settling educated youth, and have scored great achievements in this respect. This is of far-reaching significance in narrowing the three major differences, restricting bourgeois rights, bringing up millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and combating and preventing revisionism. But, according to our knowledge, in the course of studying and popularizing the experience of Chuchou, some units have developed certain erroneous ideas and approaches due to the incorrect orientation of the ideological line. Take for example the 21 enterprises and units with which our office has ties. After establishing links between factories and communes and collectively settling the educated youth, in addition to the settlement funds allotted by the state according to rules, these enterprises have also made available to themselves a lot of money and equipment for the educated youth centers and rural production teams, thus turning funds and equipment owned by the whole people into ownership by the collective.

The above question appears to be an economic problem, but is in essence a question of the line. We hold that Chuchou's experience is good in that the Party committee pays attention to the work of sending educated youth to mountains and rural areas and unswervingly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. By establishing links between factories and communes, all lines of work and trades are mobilized into showing concern for the work of sending educated youth to mountains and rural areas, thus calling into play socialist enthusiasm in town and country. The linking of the sending of educated youth to mountains and rural areas with the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and the effort to build socialist new villages helps train educated youth into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. All these are of universal significance. In order to learn the experience of Chuchou, we must correctly orient the ideological line and proceed from its essence and orientation and line in learning, but can never permit the intrusion of the capitalist principle of commodity exchange into the work of sending educated youth to mountains and rural areas, much less take the educated youth as a commodity for trading under the cover of support.

Therefore, we have the following suggestions to make:

(1) We must conscientiously study and popularize Chuchou municipality's experience in establishing links between factories and communes and collectively settling educated youth, and rectify the erroneous practice of simply "establishing links by means of money," or "establishing links by means of material resources," and supporting the center but not agriculture.

(2) The use of industry to support agriculture and of the city to support the countryside helps narrow the gap between town and country and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, and is the established policy of the Party. All units must strictly carry out work to give aid and support according to the Party's policies and relevant stipulations in a well-planned, well-organized and well-led manner.

Kao Shu-fan and nine other persons
of the Taowaipeit'ou Commodity
Office of the People's Bank of
Harbin Municipality

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MILITIA

Powerful People's Militia in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Feb. 12, 1976)

a strong contingent of militia is being vigorously developed in sinkiang, china's northwest frontier, under the guidance of chairman mao's thinking on people's war.

compared with 1971, the number of people enrolled in the militia increased 60 per cent in 1975. and 70 per cent of the militiamen and women are from minority nationalities 40 per cent of the total are women. the number of militia in the frontier areas has multiplied.

conscientiously implementing chairman mao's principles: "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the sinkiang militia has persisted in combining labour and military training and launched a mass campaign for military training in accordance with the actual battle conditions. while engaged in water conservancy projects, the militiamen and women hold military drill before and after work and learn blasting in the course of opening up the mountain areas. they practise signalling along the route and patrol duty at night while taking the animals from one grazing ground to another. during slack farming seasons, they carry on training classes in marksmanship, bayoneting, grenade throwing and demolition. they also go on regular field march and camping exercises. many militia units and locally-stationed people's liberation army units do their military training together.

the militiawomen in the dzungaria basin practised blasting tanks despite weather at 30 degrees below zero centigrade and fresh gale winds. many "deadshot platoons" and "crack gunner squads" have emerged in the militia of the kazakh, mongolian, sibo, han and other nationalities on the gungnais grassland and alataw mountainous area. they practise target shooting from galloping horses, often in snowstorms, and have achieved pin-point accuracy. the militiamen and women of tajik nationality who live scattered in an area of 20 square kilometres on the pamirs can assemble and be ready for battle at short notice.

the militia organizations also trial manufacture and remodel weapons by making full use of the local resources to meet the needs of any future anti-aggression war. some counties use local materials to make explosives as well as large numbers of anti-tank weapons suitable for use in all kinds of weather conditions.

army and civilian joint defence organizations have been set up throughout the border areas. militia and frontier guards stand sentry and patrol together.

the militiamen also undertake sentry and patrol duties while herding or farming in the daytime and watching the flocks or the storehouses and threshing grounds at night. they have turned the thousand-kilometre long frontier line into a great wall of people's war in defence of the motherland.

a militiaman of uighur nationality in artush county has served as a sentry at a mountain pass for the last ten years. no snowstorm has ever prevented him from carrying out his duties. he strictly examines every passer-by and keeps an alert watch on the situation along the border, never missing a move. the khalkhas nationality militia in ahochi county have frequently had face-to-face struggles against soviet armed intruders' wanton provocations and obstruction of chinese herdsmen in their work. the militia have been a strong force in frustrating the criminal plots of the soviet revisionist new tsars.

the militia is also an important force in building the border areas. many people's communes and production brigades have shock forces with the militia as the mainstay. while preparing against war of aggression, they do not forget production. they consider the increase of each catty of grain and each animal a contribution to the material force against future enemy aggressions. in the tuanchieh people's commune of chabichar sibo autonomous county, located in a cold mountain area, the militiamen took the lead in water conservancy projects which enabled the commune to yield good crops last year despite a heavy drought and frequent snow-storms. a militia company in yingchisha county transformed alkaline land into fruit orchards and fields which yielded good cotton and grain harvests for four years running. eight militiawomen of a production brigade of kungliu county have since 1971 gathered annually an average of eleven tons of maize on their one hectare trial plot, an experience valuable in achieving stable high yields on large acreages.

OPEN-DOOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Chinese Institute Combines Research with Practice

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1976)

the institute of genetics of the chinese academy of sciences, which has been working hard at integrating its research work with practice, has completed a series of research projects, some of which are up to the world advanced standards.

this is being done in accordance with what in china is called open-door research, introduced since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

according to the open-door programme, one-third of the institute's research workers go each year to factories, villages, pasture lands and hospitals to do research on major problems arising in production, and the institute invites widely experienced workers, peasants and technicians at the grassroots units to take part in scientific forums and joint research projects. socialist coordination is organized among several research sections and groups in the institute or among the research institutes, production units and colleges to tackle major scientific problems.

the programme aims at making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers.

thanks to the open-door programme, the geneticists in the autumn of 1974 succeeded in transplanting 28 fertilized eggs of a highly valuable pedigree black sheep known for its lamb fur into 26 white coarse-wool sheep of low economic value. in the spring of the following year 18 lambs were born, all pedigree lambs with stable genetic characteristics of lamb fur. this success filled a gap in china's livestock breeding science. the idea first struck the geneticists when they transplanted fertilized rabbit eggs in 1973. led by the party committee of the institute, the geneticists went to the grasslands in inner mongolia and ningsia for application. before the great proletarian cultural revolution things were different; then the geneticists, influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, gave little thought to combining their research with practice.

the institute began breeding hybrid sorghum in 1958. the hybrid sorghum it had evolved after years of hard efforts had a strong resistance to adverse natural conditions and gave an average per-hectare yield of six tons with the highest at 15 tons. but because many

problems in seed production could not be solved, the hybrid sorghum was not popularized. instead of confining themselves to their institute's premises, the researchers went to the peasants during the cultural revolution and with their help were able to solve the problem. now, the hybrid sorghum has been popularized and in many areas yields 7.5 tons per hectare. at the same time, the researchers have developed the theories on plants hybrid vigour and male-sterility and begun to study the male-sterility of wheat and rice.

the open-door programme has helped make the institute more competent in scientific research. take the study on the degeneration of potatoes which had long remained unsolved in central and south china. during the cultural revolution, the researchers went to heilungkiang, anhwei, honan and kwangtung provinces and inner mongolian autonomous region to sum up the practical experience of the peasants in this respect. through scientific experiments and theoretical analysis, they and researchers from other institutes found the hereditary and environmental factors involved. together with the peasants, they found ways to stop potato degeneration by breeding strains suitable to local conditions and adopting varied techniques in cultivating different varieties.

in the spring of 1970 the researchers began to study haploid breeding by pollen culture in response to the urge of the peasants to learn new seed breeding methods. based on the experience of the masses in scientific experimentation, they had bred individual wheat and maize plants by pollen culture for the first time in the world in 1971 and 1974 respectively. with this new method, a new variety can be developed in three years. the new wheat and rice varieties bred by pollen culture were sown on a trial basis and yields are remarkably higher than with conventional varieties. the study has opened up a new vista for genetic research.

the geneticists learned a great deal from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and worked steadily to transform their world outlook thanks to the open-door research programme. experience shows that to conduct scientific research in an open-door way under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought has helped bring up a contingent of proletarian scientific personnel with high political consciousness and special knowledge.

CINE-FILM INDUSTRY

China's Cine-Film Industry Makes Rapid Progress

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1976)

chinese cine-film industry meets most of the country's needs and exports some. china could not produce any before liberation.

cine-film making factories were established in ten provinces and municipalities in the past few years under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. output of cine-films last year was six times the 1965 amount. a fairly complete range of sizes of black-and-white cine-films is in production and in the main meets domestic needs.

the colour cine-film output now accounts for 54 per cent of the country's total cine-film output. china also produces all the equipment and materials required for making colour cine-films.

some motion pictures of the modern revolutionary peking opera such as "taking tiger mountain by strategy", and colour feature films such as "pine ridge", colour documentaries and other films use chinese colour cine-films. the colors are bright and hues are true. the main qualities of some films are up to advanced world standards.

the party and the state have paid great attention to the cine-film making industry since liberation. encouraged by the great leap forward, workers in shanghai, paoting of hopei province and tientsin in 1958 and 1959 trial-manufactured china's first colour and black-and-white cine-film. interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line held the industry back. on the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution which started in 1966, china had only three factories capable of producing some black-and-white cine-films. upwards of 90 per cent of chinese cine-film need for making motion pictures had to be met by imports and colour films were developed abroad. soviet revisionism did its utmost to obstruct progress in chinese cine-film making industry.

but neither domestic revisionist interference and sabotage nor the soviet revisionist renegade clique's obstruction held the chinese workers back from building the cine-film industry. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they repeatedly criticized the doctrine of going ahead at a snail's pace and the theory of slavish imitation peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao. the workers were determined to follow the

policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and relying on their own efforts.

a growing number of model revolutionary theatrical works have been produced in the course of the revolution in literature and art. large amount of films were required to film these works.

groups of workers, leading cadres and technicians in the paoting cine-film plant in north china's hopei province have since 1970 been tackling weak links in production and improving equipment and work processes. the workers seized every minute to improve things and they have raised the plant's production capacity by 50 percent and are turning out over 20 types of film as against three before. the investment involved was only one-third that needed to set up a new plant with comparable output.

in the shanghai cine-film factory, the workers made technical changes and the factory last year turned out six times the amount before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. over 90 percent of the increased cine-film is colour film.

new plants producing cine-film, photo film and raw materials have been set up in the northeast, north china, east china, the central south and the southwest. these plants were designed by china and equipped with chinese-made machinery. over one hundred new varieties of chemical raw materials were produced last year, basically meeting the needs of film production.

the party committees everywhere follow the policy of walking on two legs -- simultaneously developing big, medium and small enterprises, employing modern and indigenous methods and developing both national and local enterprises. many enterprises cooperated in production. with two "three-in-one" combinations -- one of workers, cadres and technicians and the other of scientific research personnel, producers and users -- they overcome many technical obstacles. dozens of organisations, with thousands of scientific and technical personnel throughout the country, joined forces to catch up with and surpass the quality of colour films produced in other countries. film studios and photographers from shanghai, peking and changchun formed a small group to test the trial film and make suggestions for improvement. this speeded up the breaking of imperialist monopoly of technology. over 30 enterprises participated in trial-making dye-transfer colour film in peking, shanghai, paoting and shenyang. many dye-stuff, dye-transfer and paint factories cooperated with scientific research units in making tens of thousands of analyses of some 2000 dyes to find true yellow, red and blue dyes.

MOBILE OIL FRACTURING INSTALLATION

China Builds New Fracturing Installation

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 12, 1976)

china has turned out a new type of mobile oil fracturing installation with an 850 atmospheric pressure capacity which will help hasten the exploitation of the oil fields.

the installation, mounted on a heavy-duty lorry, can pump highly pressurized liquid into an oil or gas formation to increase its permeability. it can also be used for sand fracturing, perforating and cleaning sand blocks. this powerful machine, which incorporates the latest technology and structural design, has passed the test with an excellent record.

the new fracturing van was built in six months by a three-in-one group of experienced workers, cadres and technicians of the lanchow general machinery plant, northwest china.

in the course of building the installation, the plant authorities called meetings to pool the workers, resources and investigated methods at various oil fields where they collected many useful suggestions from the drillers. builders of the new machine improvised simple but efficient methods to make up for the shortage of regular equipment.

COAL OUTPUT

Shansi Province Fulfills January's Coal Production Plan Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 13, 1976)

shansi province, one of china's major coal producers, fulfilled january's coal production plan four days ahead of schedule and topped its production quota by more than a million tons.

the province had overfulfilled the state coal production plan last year, and in the new year started a mass drive to sum up the experience and commend miners and advanced units, thus laying a foundation for expanding production. shansi output quotas for 1976 were set at a higher level by the state. but the miners raised these targets still higher and proposed many measures for increasing coal output for socialist construction.

leading cadres of the party committees of the tatung mining adminstration and its collieries, together with some 590 office workers, went to work alongside the miners and joined them in study. as a result, the miners' enthusiasm soared, and they topped daily quotas by more than 6,000 tons, 12 per cent more than in the same period last year.

by tapping production potentials, medium and small-size coal mines overfulfilled their january quotas by 500,000 tons, in this way producing half the first month's overfulfilled output for the whole province.

breaking with old customs and conventions, the cadres and miners worked through the spring festival and achieved a record output.

FISHERIES

China's Leading Fish Producer Increases Mechanization

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 13, 1976)

east china's chekiang province, one of china's major fish producers, tripled its fishing grounds and increased catches by 40 percent from 1971 to 1975, compared with the 1966-1970 period.

more mechanization is involved in catching, processing and transporting fish. electronic aids are used to detect shoals. weather forecasts have been improved and radio communications is greater between fishing vessels and shore facilities. the province's motorized vessels have hoists to draw in nets made of plastic.

total tonnage of the province's fishing vessels has risen by 150 percent and total horse power by 189.8 percent. the number of motorized fishing vessels owned by the people's communes has increased by 40.1 percent and the total tonnage and horse power by upwards of 45 percent.

the province has built a great number of refrigeration facilities, shipyards and plants to repair fishing machinery, manufacture plastic nets and process fish products.

this has been achieved by the hard work of the fishermen organized in people's communes. take the nanfeng fishing brigade. it works in one of china's major fishing grounds, the choushan islands, and is an outstanding unit in the learn-from-tachai movement. its public accumulation fund now is more than two million yuan thanks to good catches, inshore cultivation of marine products and expanded salt fields. the brigade had added 20 motorized fishing vessels and overhauled its original 30. tonnage of the vessels is three times the 1970 figure and total horse power has risen by 67 percent. thanks to these improvements, the fishermen are now able to sail as much as 150 nautical miles from the islands. they were confined to 10 nautical miles in 1970 when they had only 17 pairs of motorized fishing vessels. the brigade outstripped the state quota by 40 percent annually from 1971 to 1975 and average income for a fisherman last year was 82 percent higher than in 1970.

the use of fishing machinery has helped popularize techniques among fishermen who never saw even a machine part in the old society. the choushan area has so far trained more than 8,000 fishermen as technical workers. many communes and brigades can repair machines by themselves.

since liberation, the people's government has adopted a series of safety measures. they include replacement of sailing boats by motorized vessels and ships and establishment of a complete network of weather stations providing round-the-clock service. every fishing fleet is equipped with meteorological devices for sudden changes of weather at sea and every vessel has a radio.

there were 380 violent winds of gale force or stronger in the past five years, without the loss of a single life at sea. before liberation many fishermen were drowned when their boats capsized in storms. in the nanfeng village twenty-three of 200 fishermen died within just a decade while out at sea.

in line with the policy of diversifying the economy and ensuring an all-round development, the fishermen especially women are also engaged in agriculture. they rely on the collective strength of the communes to reclaim land from the sea and develop inshore cultivation of laver, lobsters, abalone, shellfish and other marine products.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by li chiang, minister of foreign trade, returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to albania.

it was greeted at the airport by yao yi-lin and chai shu-fan, vice-ministers of foreign trade; behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china; and milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Austria, Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1976)

a chinese table tennis team with tung nien-li as leader and chu hsiang-yun as deputy leader left here by air today on a friendly visit to austria and the federal republic of germany.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets New Ethiopian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with fantaye biftu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of ethiopia to china, and discussed with him matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

the ethiopian ambassador arrived here on february 9.

Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Chairman Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Feb. 12, 1976)

teferi bante, chairman of the provisional military administrative council, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chinese ambassador yang shou-cheng here on february 10.

New Ethiopian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1976)

fantaye biftu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of ethiopia to china, this afternoon presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

diplomatic officials of the ethiopian embassy here were present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition Opens in Wellington

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1976)

a chinese arts and crafts exhibition opened in wellington yesterday, according to a report from the new zealand city.

hugh templeton, new zealand minister of broadcasting, attended and spoke at the opening ceremony. he said: "the opening of official links between our two countries was a vital and essential step in development of new zealand's international relations. i can assure you that the government will give high priority to the further strengthening of the relationship that has developed."

pei chien-chang, chinese ambassador to new zealand, also spoke at the ceremony. he expressed the hope that the exhibition would contribute to the promotion of cultural exchanges and mutual understanding between the peoples of china and new zealand.

nearly 400 high-ranking officials and friendly personages of various circles in new zealand attended the ceremony.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Wage Labor System Revived in USSR

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 12, 1976)

the brezhnev renegade clique has fully restored the capitalist system of wage labour in the soviet union.

since its accession to power, the khrushchov-brezhnev revisionist group, having betrayed lenin's revolutionary cause and restored capitalism in the country, has substituted state monopoly capitalism for socialism, ownership by the bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists and the privileged bourgeois stratum for socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership of the means of production.

... the nation's means of production and social products in their hands, the moscow revisionists ruthlessly oppress and exploit the broad masses of soviet workers and peasants. the soviet workers and peasants are reduced to hired labourers who get their livelihood by selling their labour because they own no means of production.

the system of wage labour is now in full force everywhere in the soviet union and has long ago been legalized by the revisionists through "laws" and "regulations".

"the guiding principles of labour laws of the u.s.s.r. and the union republics", passed in 1970, provides that "workers and employees realize their right to work through the conclusion of labour contracts for work in enterprises, offices and organizations". they also provide that "the labour contract is an agreement between the worker on the one hand and the enterprise, office or organization on the other". this means that in essence the "labour contract" is a contract concluded between a buyer and seller of labour power and the transaction differs very little from the usual practice of labour-management contracts in capitalist countries.

"the guiding principles of labour laws" allegedly guarantee the workers "freedom to work without exploitation", what actually happens to the workers in the soviet union today is that they are deprived of the "freedom to work", that is, they are often subjected to lay-offs by the management under one pretext or another. these same "guiding principles of labour laws" give the management extensive powers for the annulment of labour contracts and the dismissal of workers and employees "who display any incompatibility with the position they hold or the job they are doing because of inadequate qualifications or feeble health, an incompatibility which hinders them from carrying out a particular job" or "who fail to present themselves for work for more than four months in succession as a result of a temporary disability". the management is empowered to do so even if the workers or employees concerned object to its decision.

the "regulations governing socialist state productive enterprises", published by the brezhnev clique when it began to push the "new economic system" with profit as its motive, stipulate that the director of an enterprise "has the right to recruit and dismiss personnel" and "has the right to fix the workers' rates of wages and bonuses." this means that the workers offer their labour power for sale, and the new-born soviet capitalists have the right to buy it and fix its price as they like.

the soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalists, considering all this legislative rigmarole inadequate to completely enslave the workers, cooked up the so-called shchekino experience. this allows the management "to lay off those who are found superfluous for the work" and to use the money thus left in the wage fund in any way it thinks fit. as a result those in control of enterprises, in order to increase their own pay packets, often lay off large numbers of workers and employees under the pretext that they "are found superfluous for the work" or that "the number of employed staff and workers must be curtailed." the ever wider application of the "shchekino experience"

during the past few years, has made the cancellation of labour contracts and the lay-off of workers and employees in the name of "scientific organization of labour" standard practice.

the soviet journal "voprosy ekonomiki" (no. 3, 1972) discloses: that "in 1970 about 21 per cent of the annual average industrial workers left their jobs of their own will or for other reasons." the chairman of the state committee for the utilization of labour resources of the council of ministers of the russian soviet federative socialist republic, k.a. novikov, has disclosed that up to june, 1973, the 292 enterprises, which applied the "shchekino experience" had dismissed a total of 70,000 workers and employees.

in the soviet union today, the broad masses of workers have no guarantee of employment and those in jobs are constantly under the threat of dismissal. when employed, they are oppressed politically, exploited economically and personally humiliated. the managers of enterprises, using the power in their hands, work out regulations and rules which fleece and persecute the workers. they often unscrupulously abuse, interrogate and detain workers. the soviet revisionist authorities are known to have thrown workers who dared to resist into "labour camps" and detained some of them in "psycho-neurological hospitals".

the soviet newspaper "trud" last march disclosed that soviet worker g.a. olenikov was forced to quit work by the director of his factory because he publicly criticized the factory management for turning out "rejects", and accused it of violating the "procedure for sending people on official trips".

leaders of enterprises grab high salary and high bonuses and various kinds of illegal economic advantages for themselves, while cutting the workers' wages and bonuses under various pretexts. workers are fined or their wages cut if they fail to fulfil the production quota or turn out "rejects", irrespective of the reasons for these short-comings.

"trud" disclosed on august 10 last year that the construction-assembly administration of kamchatka region for a long time with-held the wages of workers because its production plan was not fulfilled owing to the lack of building materials.

the revival of the capitalist system of wage labour in the soviet union has inevitably led to large scale unemployment, and, as in western capitalist countries, there is now a large army of unemployed workers. soviet newspapers and journals disclose that 20 per cent of the workers in soviet industrial establishments are unemployed, in the building industry, 30 per cent are without jobs. there have been over six million industrial

workers without jobs every year since 1970. every unemployed worker has to search at least one or two weeks, some take months and even years to find a job. during this period, they were actually jobless.

in all parts of the soviet union, advertisements on hiring and selling of labour power are on display. the soviet newspaper "pravda" discloses, january 29, 1973, that at some of the cross-roads in dushanbe, one can see from afar most dazzling advertisements for labour-power. notices are also posted in many places by the "services for labour employment" for the recruitment of workers and employees. soviet newspapers and journals disclose that the soviet revisionist authorities have now set up markets for the hiring of labour power in cities with a population of 100,000 or over and in regional centres. these markets are labelled, "services for labour employment" and "bureaus for labour employment and information". in the r.s.f.s.r. alone, more than 116 cities have set up such organisations for the special purpose of providing those able-bodied inhabitants who are jobless with work. from 1969 to 1974, several million persons applied for jobs in the russian and khazak republics. at those places, a set of labour-power buyers, possessed of land, machinery, raw materials, and means of subsistence, barter with a set of sellers who have nothing to sell except their labour power, their working hands and brains. the one set continually buys in order to make a profit and enrich themselves, while the other continually sells in order to get sufficient means of livelihood. such in essence is the present-day soviet labour power market. it is also the epitome of "freedom to work without exploitation" blatantly advertised by the "guiding principles of labour laws of u.s.s.r."

Jen-min Jih-pao Comments on Soviet
Commemoration of Tsarist Cannon-Fodder

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1976)

a commentary entitled "why conjure the ghosts?" is published by the "people's daily" here today. it reads in part:

on february 5, the soviet embassy in malaysia held a "ceremony to unveil tombstones" which it had openly erected to commemorate aggressive tsarist troops who got killed in the first world war when their ship was shelled and sunk by a german warship near penang. at the ceremony which proceeded with much pomp and fanfare, they not only conjured the ghosts of the russian military men drowned more than 60 years ago but even eulogized them as "heroes" who "gave up their lives for their motherland". how shameless excl. once again the ugly features of the soviet revisionists as inheritor of the old tsars' policy of aggression and expansion were revealed before the people of the world.

it is common knowledge that the first world war was an out-and-out imperialist war. the clash of arms between russia under nicholas ii and germany under william ii was but a dirty war between two imperialist marauders for dividing booties.

the russian military men then drowned in the malaysian waters were merely cannon-fodder driven to the front by the tsarist government. how is it possible to brand them as "heroes"?

for years, the soviet revisionists have kept a covetous eye on the strategically important malacca strait, regarding it as one of the major targets of soviet aggression and expansion in the pacific and the indian ocean. ignoring the sovereignty and security of the strait countries, the soviet revisionists have continuously dispatched to the strait military ships on reckless sails for a show of strength. they have also advocated and even asserted that the malacca strait is an "international strait" and tried hard to seek for a chance to establish a naval base in the region. by making a fuss about the sinking of a ship over 60 years ago, the soviet revisionists are only trying to conjure the ghosts of those russian military men whose bodies had long decomposed to open the way for the new tsars' aggression and expansion in southeast asia.

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: Soviet Police Ringleader Makes Unsolicited Confession

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1976)

the soviet revisionists have in recent years intensified their dictatorship to cope with rising resistance by the soviet people. this is exposed by a signed article carried in the "people's daily" here today. excerpts from the article follow:

in recent years, soviet revisionist bigwigs have repeatedly lauded their "developed socialism" to the skies, as if it were even better than a jewelled palace in elfland's hills, with neither "conflicts" nor "antagonism" but all classes and nations sharing "complete unanimity of views" politically and ideologically.

soviet minister of internal affairs n.a. shcholokov, who is charged with a special mission, is quite experienced in acting the braggadocio. mimicking the tone of his colleagues, he dwelt at length on the law and order of "developed socialism" and heaped praises on the institutional expansion of his ministry in a long article carried in a soviet revisionist journal. suffice it to say that according to the article there are now eleven institutions of higher learning for training high-level special agents and policemen as against "only one" "a few years ago".

let us take a look at what his excellency the minister brags about. he lists a number of decrees and regulations concocted by the soviet revisionists in recent years. spurred on by these laws, soviet organs of internal affairs naturally made a drastic increase in the number of their staff. the number of secret police operative in different parts of the soviet union is reported to have reached more than 700,000. through the people's militia, the soviet revisionists have organized large numbers of "people's supervision groups and supervision posts" with an entire membership of over nine million in various enterprises, farms, social organisations, government organs and schools. besides, there are hundreds of thousands of special agents and secret detectives under the "k.g.b." system, though they are not controlled by the minister. however, what merits his pride is that among his own men are "many real experts", with the number of scientists alone reaching more than 600, including 50 "doctors of science and professors". experts of suppression and secret detectives are indeed legion in the departments of internal affairs. but one may ask: whom do they really want to deal with by fostering big contingents of well-trained and well-equipped police and agents?

obviously, his excellency the minister must have found it rather awkward to answer this question. he wants to display the size of his organs and contingents and yet

dare not make public their intended victims. therefore, all he can do is to use quibbles such as "defence of socialist law and order", "elimination of crimes" and "resolute liquidation" of theft, excessive drinking and hooliganism which, though, can deceive nobody. if petty thieves, hooligans and drunkards are the only ones in his mind, then even in the most serious of cases, a full-scale mobilisation would be entirely unnecessary. the big contingents of police and agents plus men of supervision posts would pass time in idleness, let alone the "doctors" and "professors".

to put it bluntly, it is not mainly for the purpose of arresting petty thieves but for dealing with the people of all nationalities in the country and cracking down on their resistance struggle that the soviet revisionists have been most energetic in recent years in intensifying their apparatus of dictatorship. what is an "act of crime"? in the soviet union today, any act in contempt of or in opposition to soviet revisionist rule is regarded as a downright "act of crime". this is what his excellency the minister really wants to "resolutely liquidate".

in the soviet union today, revisionism reigns supreme and the bourgeoisie is enforcing dictatorship. there, it is regarded as unjustifiable for the people to rebel, and a crime for the masses to make revolution. cases of imprisonment on trumped-up charges prevail throughout the country. gangsters congratulate each other on their promotion. the whole country is dotted with prisons, labour camps and "psychoneurotic hospitals" where millions of "criminals" are reportedly under detention. the so-called "socialist law and order", which the ringleader of the soviet revisionist police wants to uphold in his hysterical outcry, is the "order" of the soviet revisionists -- a fascist white terror. the "crime" that he swears to "eliminate" refers chiefly to the soviet working people's struggle of resistance in all forms.

chairman mao points out : "the soviet union today is under the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of big bourgeoisie, a dictatorship of the german fascist type, a dictatorship of the hitler type." the ballyhoo put up by brezhnev and company and its "scholars" of all descriptions is simply designed to cover up this stark fact. nevertheless, the more one tries to hide, the more one is exposed. now their minister of internal affairs has eventually come out to make an unsolicited confession.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets and Fetes Guests from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 13, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua this afternoon met the friends from the federal republic of germany and gave a banquet in their honour. among them were alfred dregger, member of the central council of the christian democratic union (c.d.u.) and president of the state of hessen of the c.d.u., and his wife dagmar dregger; werner karl marx, chairman of the working team of foreign and defence policy of the christian democratic union and christian social union parliamentary group, and his wife hildegard marx; and accompanying correspondents including herbert kremp, editor-in-chief of the "die welt", and gerhart loewenthal, editor of the second german t.v. station.

in his speech at the banquet, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: though different in their social systems, china and the federal republic of germany have many common points. what is important is that, under the present situation in which the contention between the two superpowers is intensifying and the danger of war is continuously increasing, we are facing the common problem and we both are resolved to safeguard our state independence and sovereignty and oppose superpower expansion and aggression. the chinese people have always cherished friendly sentiments for the german people. 30 years have elapsed since the conclusion of the second world war. but germany still remains divided. we hold that the desire of the german nation for unification is justified. tremendous changes have taken place in the current world situation, hegemonism has become the most dangerous source of war, so the unification of the german nation will bring no danger to the european people. the german people, like the people of the other european countries, strongly condemn the crimes of aggression committed by hitlerite fascism. the hegemonists have imposed various false charges on the german people and, in an attempt to scare the european people, have labelled as "revanchism" and "nazi forces" all the statesmen of the federal republic of germany who uphold national unification, oppose national division and dare to expose the hegemonists' ambition of expansion and their plots of aggression. their aim is, in explicit language, to cover up their ambitions to perpetuate the division of germany and then force their expansion to the whole west europe.

chiao kuan-hua said: we are very glad to see that many people of the various countries in west europe are thinking earnestly and seriously over the current international and european situation. sober-minded, more and more people have seen through the true features of hegemonism. of

late, a number of political leaders in west europe have exposed the fact that this superpower is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations; and they have pointed out where the genuine threat to europe comes from. as a matter of fact, they have explained the true situation. but the superpower flew into a rage, lodging protests to their governments and pouring out torrents of abuse. this is really very strange. it has done so many evil and disgracefull things, it has mustered large forces in europe and extended its reach to south europe and as far as to remote angola. why can't other people say anything about it? its ill performance proves that the exposure by the far-sighted statesmen of west europe has hit it squarely in its most sore spot and that hegemonism is the most dangerous enemy of the people of europe and of the rest of the world. the hegemonists are fierce of visage but faint of heart. they are arrogant outwardly and weak inwardly. we are convinced that so long as the people of the various countries of europe unite and the people of the world unite, dare to struggle and to win victory, they will certainly smash any aggression and threats by hegemonism. the people of west europe will certainly win victory in their united struggle against hegemonism.

in his speech, dregger said: we have always realistically looked at the target and means of soviet union's policy and given warnings time and again. but today some people are disappointed about it. what worries us is that, in the years of detente, the soviet union has greatly intensified its arms expansion. the soviet union now has the most modernized and powerful naval fleets that are cruising in the oceans of the world. all this is unnecessary for the defence of the soviet union. the soviet union has raised its superiority of conventional arms to such a degree that it poses a great threat to the whole of west europe. in nuclear arms, the soviet union is entirely on an equal footing with the united states. these are facts we must take into account and think over.

he said: the conclusion we draw from the aggressive acts of the soviet union in angola is that west europe must unite and must rally together so as to establish a genuine west europe, united not only economically but also politically and militarily. dregger expressed his desire to work to promote the relations between west germany and china.

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, was present.

present on the occasion were also hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the department of west european affairs of the foreign ministry.

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STABILITY AND UNITY

Stability and Unity Do Not Mean Writing Off Class Struggle

by

Hung Ou (红 藕)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1976)

The great leader Chairman Mao recently taught us: "Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle; class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it." This important instruction of Chairman Mao's has deeply revealed the dialectical relationship between stability and unity on the one hand and class struggle on the other. The conscientious study of Chairman Mao's instruction is of very great significance in our further promoting stability and unity, developing the excellent situation of the revolution, consolidating and developing the fruits of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In talking about stability and unity, the proletariat does not write off class struggle but on the contrary firmly grasps this key link of class struggle. This is because socialist society is "the period in which moribund capitalism and nascent communism fight against each other." In this historical period, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes will not be reconciled to their defeat and will still "throw themselves with energy grown tenfold, with furious passion and hatred grown a hundredfold, into the battle for the recovery of the 'paradise' already taken away from them." The new bourgeois elements also invariably want to mess up social order and people's thinking, disrupt stability and unity, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. What we mean by stability is stability under the dictatorship of the proletariat; what we mean by unity is unity based on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by firmly grasping this key link of class struggle, adhering to the Party's

basic line, launching the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and insisting on exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie can there be a solid basis and reliable guarantee for stability and unity. If we only talk about stability and unity with no regard for grasping class struggle, and peacefully co-exist with revisionist trend of thought, stability and unity will lose their correct bearings and the dictatorship of the proletariat may possibly turn into the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Then there will be no stability and unity to speak of!

Class struggle is the powerful locomotive that pushes socialist society forward. In socialist society, the principal contradiction is the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and it dominates and influences all other contradictions. Stability and unity are dominated by and cannot depart from class struggle. Therefore, only by properly grasping class struggle can stability and unity be promoted.

The history of more than 20 years since the liberation of our country is a history of grasping class struggle, promoting stability and unity and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the sake of combating and guarding against revisionism and insuring our country to forge ahead along the socialist road, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution. This great revolution smashed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and gave great impetus to the development of the socialist cause in our country. After the 10th National Party Congress, Chairman Mao again led us to launch in depth the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to unfold the criticism of Water Margin. At present, we have launched a great debate on the revolution in education. The series of struggles of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes have effectively promoted the stability and unity of the whole Party, the whole Army and the people of the whole nation, further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and brought greater prosperity to the socialist motherland. "Class struggle is effective once grasped." By way of grasping class struggle, we have created a political situation of stability and unity. To develop this situation, it is still necessary to rely on grasping class struggle. It is completely wrong to think that stability and unity can write off class struggle.

In order to take class struggle as the key link and properly achieve stability and unity, it is necessary to launch in depth revolutionary mass criticism. Liu Shao-ch'i made every effort to peddle "the theory of the dying out of class struggle." Lin Piao followed the example of Confucius in "prizing harmony" to advertise "the doctrine of the Mean." Toward these counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, we must unfold deep-going criticism to eliminate their pernicious influence. Only thus can we keep a cool head, distinguish between right and wrong, and firmly adhere to the proletarian stand. Only thus can we uphold high vigilance against the attack of the bourgeoisie, keep the initiative of class struggle in our own hands, and better achieve stability and unity by taking class struggle as the key link.

In taking class struggle as the key link to properly achieve stability and unity, it is also necessary to resolutely implement the Party's policies and tactics and strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature. Chairman Mao points out: "Policy and

tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent." In socialist society, class struggle is very complicated, and as manifested in various spheres, there are contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and also a great number of contradictions among the people. This requires us to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature. The activities of class enemies to disrupt stability and unity must be resolutely counter-attacked. Regarding the vital question of right and wrong bearing on the two-line struggle, it is necessary to achieve clarity in ideology and draw a clear line of demarcation between Marxism and revisionism through debate. Toward comrades who have committed mistakes, it is necessary to "take warning from the past in order to be more careful for the future and treat the illness in order to save the patient" according to the formula of "unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity." Only thus can we better unite with more than 95 percent of the masses and cadres and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

In order to take class struggle as the key link and properly achieve stability and unity, the important question lies in the conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must be clear about the Marxist theory concerning classes, class contradictions and class struggle, truly understand why the proletariat must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, and correctly recognize the nature, object, task and future of the socialist revolution before we can, in the course of developing the excellent situation of stability and unity, consciously promote stability and unity by way of grasping class struggle. If we only have vague and half-baked knowledge of these theoretical questions, we are bound to act blindly and deviate from Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

* * *

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Graduation Projects of Science Students in Peking University Give An Eloquent Answer to the Question: "Is the Quality of Education At Present Not As Good As the Past, Or Better Than the Past?"

- They have completed or obtained by stages results in 241 scientific research projects, of which 95 have been brought into application, 105 are up to advanced standards at home, and some projects have met the advanced world standards. They emphasize the study of theory on the basis of practice, and put forward certain new ideas in many branches of learning, thus effectively hitting back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1976)

(NCNA dispatch, January 22, 1976) The graduating worker-peasant-soldier students of the science department of Peking University have effectively hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts in educational circles with outstanding results in their graduation projects.

In the past three years, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line, the graduating worker-peasant-soldier students of various departments of science of Peking University under the leadership of the university Party committee adhered to the principle that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," carried out open-door education, conducted teaching with typical products, set up the new system of "three-in-one combination" of teaching, scientific research and production, practiced part-work part-study and working while studying, and sturdily matured along the Red and expert road. Before graduation, they again elbowed aside interference from the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts, integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the teachers, and fought a smart "battle for proving their worth" in their graduation projects. They completed or obtained by stages results in 241 projects, of which 95 had been brought into play in socialist construction, 105 were up to advanced standards at home, some projects were first of their kinds in our country, and some were up to the advanced world standards. These rich fruits eloquently refuted the absurd arguments which attacked the worker-peasant-soldier students as low in quality and claimed that they were "not as capable as those in the past whether politically or vocationally.

Since they came to college, these graduating worker-peasant-soldier students followed Chairman Mao's teachings, took class struggle as the key link, adhered to the Party's basic line, put the undeviating and correct political orientation above all else, studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with unflagging efforts, actively plunged into various political movements to fight and guard against revisionism, and fought for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the struggle to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, they charged at the head and dared to go against the tide.

Many graduating worker-peasant-soldier students have a high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

It was precisely these worker-peasant-soldier students who sharply noticed the emergence in 1972 that revisionist trend of thought to negate the cultural revolution and the revolution in education and attack the sending of workers, peasants and soldiers to college, and started with a bang their first counter-attack in the university. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the students of the specialty in low temperature physics under the physics department vigorously criticized Lin Piao's reactionary program of "subduing oneself and returning to propriety," and started the first special column for big-character posters criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius in the university.

In the three months of July, August and September last year when the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts was whipped up in educational circles, the students of the second sub-detachment for practice under the radio department resolutely stood up against it. They also took the lead in criticizing the absurd arguments which negated the revolution in education, and unswervingly forged ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When the earthquake struck at Chaotung Prefecture, Yunnan, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the specialty in seismo-geology under the geology and geography department rushed to the spot to take part in fighting the earthquake and give relief to the victims. They risked their lives to climb up the 1,000 feet high precipice rocked by the earthquake to survey the signs of danger and look for safety islands for the poor and lower-middle peasants. Ignoring the danger of rocks rolling down the mountain, they went down the precipice to get first-hand information on the structure of seismic action. Though it drizzled continuously and the mountain paths were slippery, they made a forced march over more than 30 li to the spot to give rescue to the class brothers.

After a strong earthquake took place in southern Liaoning, two technicians trained by old universities refused at that time to take part in operations against the earthquake to give relief to the victims, but the worker-peasant-soldier students of this specialty sent representatives to the relevant leadership department to volunteer for combat that night, with the demand that they be immediately sent to the spot. With one side scrambling to go there and the other side refusing to do so, this shows the two sets of results of the two educational lines.

The graduating worker-peasant-soldier students of the science department of Peking University criticized the revisionist line in education which "put intellectual culture above all else," and embraced the revolutionary idea of studying for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism. During the period of study, they did not simply see how many courses they had attended and how many books they had read, but adhered to the unity of theory and practice and concentrated their energy on fostering ability to analyze and solve problems. In their graduation projects, they obtained delightful results in automatic control, electronic techniques, earthquake forecasting, geothermal energy surveys, as well as geological prospecting,

metallurgy and petroleum, thus directly contributing their share of strength toward pushing forward the development of the national economy.

Last year, five worker-peasant-soldier students of the geology and geography department, together with their teacher, joined the Tsinghai-Tibet Plateau Comprehensive Scientific Investigation Team of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and went to Tibet to investigate the geothermal energy resources there. Together with the fraternal units, they carried forward the spirit of revolution plus all-out exertion. On the Tibet Plateau which is on the average 4,000 meters above sea level, they trod on ice and snow, fought against the bitter cold, climbed dangerous peaks and slept on the meadow. In a journey covering more than 18,000 li, they investigated 117 heat zones in 33 counties. On the northern slopes of the Kantis Mountain, two students twice crossed the mountain pass more than 6,000 meters above sea level in blizzards. After eight days and nights of hard battle, they finally found the highest hot spring in the world, and carried out investigations there.

The students of the radio department accepted from the Peking Municipal Water Supply Company the task of automatic and kinematic control of water sources. This task was once given to several college graduates of the old university, but nothing was achieved after one or two years of work. Now, the worker-peasant-soldier students bravely took up the heavy burden. Under the guidance of their teacher, they fought in unity with the workers inside and outside the university, and spent only a little more than seven months to build one unit each of the experimental sample machine, the regulating terminus (调度端) and the executive terminus (执行端) for this set of equipment. After test running, their performance proved to be fine. After this set of equipment is put into operation, we can realize the remote control of water wells, carry out centralized regulation and management, save a great many workers on duty, cut down labor intensity, and furthermore, lay the foundation for further realizing the use of electronic computers to comprehensively handle the production and regulation work of the water supply system in Peking municipality. It is also of practical significance in such fields as petroleum, water conservation, seismology and national defense construction.

Some students of the specialty in solid state mechanics assumed the scientific research task of analyzing the structural strength of the giant cooling tower of the thermal power generating station. This not only was a task of urgent need to socialist construction, but also was a battle for hitting back at imperialism, revisionism and reaction. Guided by their teachers, the worker-peasant-soldier students made use of the specialized theoretical knowledge they learned to consider the conditions of the structural strength of the cooling tower. Making use of advanced calculation methods, they calculated and handled scores of thousands of data, and made several hundred drawings to indicate the distribution of stress of the cooling tower. They wrote a summing up report and victoriously completed the task.

The fact that the graduating worker-peasant-soldier students have obtained one encouraging result after another through emphasizing the study of theory on the basis of practice is a very eloquent refutation of the absurd arguments in educational circles which vilify that present-day universities "look down upon theory." In these graduation projects, the worker-peasant-soldier

students have put forward certain new ideas in branches of learning like radio astronomy, geomechanics, analytic chemistry, biochemistry and low-temperature superconductivity.

The worker-peasant-soldier students of the solar physics class under the specialty in astronomy went to the relevant observatories and stations to carry out their graduation projects, and selected theoretical research in "solar activity zone physics" as their task. This task involved a higher degree of difficulty, and no college student studying in school had even assumed such a task before the cultrual revolution. This time, under the guidance of the teachers and the working personnel of the observatories and stations, the worker-peasant-soldier students strove to scale the heights of scientific theories. They independently discovered the corresponding relations between the magnetic changes of individual sun spots and the eruption of solar flares in the sunspot group, and at the same time also raised the new theory of the corresponding relations between the magnetic field value of sunspots and the flux of solar particles. These are of considerable reference value to research in solar activity zone physics. The working personnel of the observatory said with great excitement: "The completion of so difficult a task in the short period of just over two months was unthinkable in the old university."

Under the guidance of their teacher, some students of the graduating class of the specialty in analytic chemistry under the chemistry department took part in the task of trial-making an instrument for observing and detecting nitrides and oxides in the battle to make instruments for observing and detecting atmospheric pollution. They learned from realities and raised their standards theoretically. After scores of experiments, they at last victoriously trial-produced this kind of instrument in conjunction with the factories concerned, and the property indexes of some of its key elements far exceeded the standards of similar products abroad. Through a large number of experiments, they also theoretically negated a foreign reaction formula, worked out their own correct reaction formula and put forth new ideas on reaction mechanism.

Through investigation, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the specialty in biochemistry understood that after insulin was extracted from the pancreas, the comprehensive utilization of the pancreas was a new task which had not been solved. Some foreign documents held that it was very difficult to extract insulin and pancreatic enzyme from the pancreas at the same time. The worker-peasant-soldier students did away with restrictive ideas, emancipated themselves ideologically and were determined to study and solve this new problem. After accepting the task, they made an all-round investigation of the old technology consistently used in the production of insulin. After repeated experiments, they successfully extracted and prepared new products like pancreatic enzyme and dissolved enzyme from the dregs of pancreas after the production of insulin, and the activity of pancreatic enzyme thus derived was greater than the imported products. This was something new in the pharmaceutical industry in our country. Theoretically, they also put forward new viewpoints regarding the problem of the destruction of enzyme activity by highly concentrated ethanol, as well as the research in the separation and purification of enzyme.

The two educational lines have brought about two sets of results. Is the quality of education at present not as good as the past, or better than the past? The facts have given a sonorous answer to this question.

* * *

SHIPBUILDING

Brave the Winds and Waves and Courageously Forge Ahead

- an account of the vigorous development of Shanghai's shipbuilding industry in the great proletarian cultural revolution

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 19, 1975)

In the first spring of the seventies, amidst the songs of triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of Shanghai started with a bang a battle for the shipbuilding industry to shake off the feudal yoke.

This battle is still going on at present, but stirring and convincing results have been achieved in the six years long battle from 1970 to 1975.

In the last six years, the tonnage of vessels built in Shanghai and the horsepower of diesel engines for ships made far exceeded the total before the great proletarian cultural revolution. This year, the tonnage of vessels built was more than four times greater than that before the great cultural revolution in 1965.

Before the great cultural revolution, it took five years for Shanghai to build a 1,000-ton vessel. Forty-four 10,000-ton vessels have been built in Shanghai since 1970, with eleven built this year. Following the successful maiden voyage of m.v. "Fengch'ing" to Europe, five more 10,000-ton vessels, including "Fenglang," "Fengpao," "Fenghsiang" and "Iyang" have also triumphantly returned to Shanghai after their voyages to Europe, thus adding a new chapter to China's history of ocean navigation. All these facts show again and again that the 10,000-ton vessels designed by our own country and built entirely with home-made equipment and material are entirely in line with the demands of ocean navigation.

Apart from the 10,000-ton ocean-going vessels, a number of new vessels such as the 10,000-ton class dredges, giant floating docks, ocean-survey vessels, marine geology prospecting vessels, etc., have also been successfully built one after another in Shanghai.

The imperialists once asserted that we could not build large vessels. The revisionists at home and abroad also held that our country could only depend on buying ships in order to practice economy. Today, the freighters built in Shanghai can be made available for export.

This is a change of historical significance in our modern shipbuilding industry. Why is it that in the short period of six years, such tremendous changes can have taken place? The answer of the comrades of the Shanghai shipbuilding industry is very clear and definite: The proletarian cultural revolution, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat have brought to the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai spring with all flowers in full bloom!

With the Key Link Grasped, Everything Falls Into Place and It Is Possible To Advance With Irresistible Force

The shipbuilders of Shanghai cherish a very strong desire for the development of our own shipbuilding industry. They had seen with their own eyes the intrusion of imperialist warships into the Whangpoo River and the pillage of a lot of the hard earned wealth of the Chinese people by imperialist merchant fleets. They also had a taste of so-called "aid" advertised by social imperialism. The numbers of the blueprints for vessels bought from the social imperialists could not be matched, and the equipment bought from them would blow up and injure people. The evil plots of Soviet revisionism actuated the workers' militancy in developing China's shipbuilding industry through maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.

After liberation, the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai made some progress, but the struggle between the two classes and the two lines was extraordinarily violent. Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line preaching that "it is better to buy ships than to build them, and it is better to charter ships than to buy them" seriously interfered with the development of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai. In the years of the great leap forward, the shipbuilders of Shanghai once built a 5,000-ton ocean-going vessel at a high speed. In 1960, when the Soviet revisionist renegade clique unilaterally tore up the contracts and withdrew their experts from the Chiangnan Shipyard, the workers of this shipyard built with boundless enthusiasm China's first 10,000-tonner, "Tung Feng." However, due to interference from the revisionist line, this 10,000-ton vessel was allowed to lie idle on the Whangpoo River for five years. Later, the strange phenomenon of "using big blocks to build small lighters and big docks to keep 'small ducks' (small vessels)" appeared in the shipyard. Shortly after liberation and in the year of the great leap forward, the Chunghua Shipyard had respectively built a 2,700-ton passenger boat and a 3,000-ton freighter. But later the vessels built became increasingly fewer in number and smaller in size until they were so small that a vessel could be carried on the shoulders of several persons to the Whampoo River. It was in this way that the revisionist line interfered with and disrupted the development of China's shipbuilding industry!

Out of the blue came a clap of spring thunder. The great proletarian cultural revolution started! On January 10, 1967, in the storm of the "January Revolution" at Shanghai, the 10,000-tonner "Ch'aoyang" built by the Chiangnan Shipyard was triumphantly launched. With practical action, the broad masses of shipbuilders thoroughly criticized the revisionist line and indignantly blasted the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace." Their socialist activism erupted like a volcano.

In the spring of 1970, the Shanghai Shipyard did something unprecedented by building a 10,000-tonner at a block for building 3,000-ton vessels. Under the excellent situation, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique again intrigued and conspired, in a vain attempt to undermine the shipbuilding industry. The workers of the 22nd squad of the foundry workshop of the Hutung Shipyard sharply

detected this problem. They used Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to write a revolutionary big-character poster, which sharply exposed contradictions and fired violently at the revisionist line. Once this poster was published, it immediately touched off strong reaction in the shipbuilding industry of Shanghai and in the whole municipality. A stirring and seething battle for the shipbuilding industry to shake off the feudal yoke got off to a roaring start! In 1970, the tonnage of vessels built in Shanghai and the horsepower of ship engines kept climbing up. Within one year, six 10,000-tonners were built.

The shipbuilders were not dizzy with success after the victory in the first round of battle. Everyone soberly estimated that the struggle would not end there. To fight a good battle for the shipbuilding industry, to shake off the feudal yoke, it was necessary to wage a long and arduous struggle. Sure enough, due to the influence of the revisionist line, some people did not believe that the home-made 10,000-tonner was capable of making a long voyage and they made all kinds of criticism. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of crew members and shipbuilders fought in unity. Braving winds and waves, they broke through all obstacles created by the revisionist line, and won victory by making a long voyage to Europe. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the workers of the Shanghai Shipyard studied theory, grasped the line, and shone with still greater revolutionary drive. This year, the tonnage built again rose by about 10 percent compared with last year.

The development of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai eloquently proves that the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius are a powerful impetus to the development of productivity. The fundamental experience of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai is to adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and take class struggle as the key link. With this key link of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines grasped, everything falls into place, thus enabling the shipbuilding industry advance with irresistible force.

Be the Promoters of Progress for New Things

The road of advance of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai is fraught with the struggle between the two lines and the two ways of thinking. The struggle finds prominent expression in how to treat the new things. The 10,000-horsepower diesel engine is the "heart" of a 10,000-tonner. As early as 1960, the Hutung Shipyard had built the first unit of 10,000-horsepower engine in our country, but because the over 70-ton crankshaft of this diesel engine had on its surface a few shrink holes, those worshippers of things foreign charged that it was "unreliable," and as a result, this unit of "10,000-horsepower engine" could not be delivered for use and the home-built 10,000-tonner "East Wind" could not be launched. The workers asked reprovingly, "The foreign-made diesel-engine crankshafts of well-known brands have also shrink holes which in some cases are even larger and greater in number than ours. Why do you close your eyes to them and say nothing? Why do you find fault with our home-made crankshaft and require the whole crankshaft to be as smooth as an ivory chopstick?" This crankshaft which the revisionist line had "sentenced to death" was carefully

preserved by the workers. It at last came back to life in the great cultural revolution and was installed on a 10,000-tonner. So far, it has been in safe operation for over seven years.

The workers said: "If we want a new thing to be born all-perfect and not let a thing be born otherwise, there is just no such thing in the world! New things are constantly developing and improving in struggle. This is the law governing the development of new things. We can never negate a new thing just because it is not perfect enough in some respects. Revolutionaries should adopt an attitude of warm support for new things." This correct attitude was adopted by the crew members of m.v. "Fengkuang." They carefully used and properly maintained the home-built "10,000-horsepower engine" installed on this 10,000-tonner. Meanwhile, they paid attention to where it was not perfect enough. On the first long voyage, they wrote down technical data comprising 100,000 characters to provide a valuable basis for the Shanghai Shipyard to improve the "10,000-horsepower engine."

The shipbuilders of Shanghai treated the new things with fervent revolutionary enthusiasm, and used their soaring revolutionary drive to develop China's own shipbuilding industry. Because the Chiangnan Shipyard had no tall factory premises, the workers successfully installed the "10,000 horsepower engine" for m.v. "Fengch'ing" in roofless matsheds. When the Shanghai Shipyard built m.v. "Fenglei" in 1970, some 800 ribs had to be bent into shape. At that time, there was no proper processing equipment. The blacksmiths burned the ribs red hot, braved the scorching high temperature, wielded their 12-lb. sledge hammers, and shaped the ribs one by one. Very rapidly they built on their own a machine for bending ribs in the cold state, thus doing away with heavy manual labor. Because the working masses widely carried out technical innovation activities, the work hours expended by this shipyard on building the 6th 10,000-tonner "Fengming" amounted to only 40 percent of that expended on the first ship called "Fenglei."

With the correct attitude adopted toward new things, a new situation appeared in the shipbuilding industry of Shanghai.

Before the great cultural revolution, Shanghai had only one shipyard capable of building 10,000-tonners and only one plant capable of building "10,000-horsepower engines." Now there are four shipyards capable of building 10,000-tonners and four plants capable of making "10,000-horsepower engines."

Before the great cultural revolution, it took Shanghai five years to build a 10,000-ton vessel. This year, the Chiangnan Shipyard alone has built five vessels. The period needed for building a 10,000-tonner was generally two years in the past, but has now been shortened to eight or nine months. One was completed in only about five months.

The quality of the 10,000-tonners is getting better and better. The second 10,000-tonner "Fengkuang" built by the Shanghai Shipyard crossed the Pacific Ocean without calling at any midway port, and the diesel engine stood the severe test of operating for 26 days at a stretch. At first, the question of the wear-and-tear of the cylinders of the home-built "10,000 horsepower engine" was taken by some people as a big stick to negate this kind of a diesel

engine. Now, despite the use of heavy diesel oil, the clinders of the diesel engine of m.v. "Fengpao" showed a wear-and-tear rate at only 0.06 to 0.07 m.m. per thousand hours of operation. This is more lower than the standard wear-and-tear rate at 0.1 m.m. per thousand hours allowed for a diesel engine of an internationally known brand.

With the development of the shipbuilding industry, the costs of shipbuilding in Shanghai keep falling. The cost of the eighth 10,000-tonner "Fengch'ih" built by the Shanghai Shipyard was over 18 percent lower than that for the first vessel, m.v. "Fenglei."

The facts of the vigorous development of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai with greater, faster, better and more economical results show that new things carry great vitality and will inevitably grow and expand continuously.

The Might of Socialist Large-Scale Cooperation

The development of the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai is also a result of the promotion of socialist large-scale cooperation. This kind of socialist large-scale cooperation fully demonstrates the unrivaled superiority of our socialist system.

The building of diesel engines for 10,000-tonners requires a large amount of scientific research work. Sole reliance on the strength of a specialized factory is not enough. Since the great cultural revolution, the research institutes have been linked with factories, and institutions of higher learning have been operating on an open-door basis. The enthusiasm of all quarters has been organized to form a powerful force.

In the process of building the 10,000-tonners or "10,000 horsepower engines," some shipyards in Shanghai encountered complicated calculation problem. But with the energetic cooperation of the teachers of the Mathematics Department of Futan University and the scientific research personnel of the electronic computer research institute, these problems were very rapidly solved.

In the course of trial-building a "10,000-horsepower engine," difficulties involving bearings were encountered. The workers and technicians of the Hutung Shipyard approached the relevant units in Shanghai for advice. Technical data in this field were quickly understood, and put into application with an eye on the concrete conditions. The tough problem was solved very quickly. The workers said, "This seems to be a small thing, but in capitalist countries, this cannot be done."

The adoption of techniques for stepping up pressure is an important sign of the technical progress in the use of diesel engines for ships. Other countries have to go through non-pressurization, low pressurization and medium pressurization to develop high pressurization. With the cooperation of the relevant scientific research units, the shipbuilding industry of Shanghai has advanced by leaps and bounds in the technique of building diesel engines for ships by leaping directly from low pressurization to high pressurization. Other countries generally took half a century to develop diesel engines for ships from 2,000-horsepower to 10,000-horsepower. In 1958, our country successfully trial-built a 2,000-horsepower diesel engine for marine use. By 1974,

the "10,000-horsepower engine" of Shanghai was set for mass production only 16 years after its trial production. The speed of development greatly surpassed that of capitalist countries.

A 10,000-ton vessel has to be fitted with large quantities of material, equipment and instruments. Among the 10,000-tonners and especially the "10,000-horsepower engines" built in other countries, some are built with patents bought directly or indirectly from several countries and some are fitted with equipment and parts purchased from several countries. Many of them are actually "of international origin." Due to the promotion of socialist large-scale cooperation and the adoption of the method of "one piece from each plant and the whole line from 100 plants," all the equipment and parts of the Shanghai-built 10,000-tonners are made in China and truly of "Chinese origin." The Hutung Shipyard alone depends on over 900 factories all over the country to supply it with all the fittings, equipment and instruments required for building 10,000-tonners. This accelerates the pace of trial-manufacture and production. To facilitate cooperation, the shipbuilding industry in Shanghai also strives to raise the capacity for fitting together of parts locally. At present, for the freighters and engineering vessels built in Shanghai, the capacity for fitting together parts locally has been raised from 35 percent in the past to over 70 percent. The workers said, "The rapid development of the capacity for fitting together of parts for 10,000-tonners in so short a span is another proof of the superiority of the socialist system and the great victory of the great cultural revolution."

At present, the shipbuilding industry of Shanghai is in the course of formulating a new blueprint for development. The broad masses of cadres and workers are determined to go on unswervingly carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to win new victories. (NCNA Correspondent)

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TIBET

Theoretical Study Activists in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 14, 1976)

no less than 8,700 marxist theoretical study groups with a membership of over 64,000 people have been set up in the tibet autonomous region of china in the past two years.

this theoretical study contingent in which tibetan workers and emancipated serfs form the main body has come to the fore in the movements to criticize lin piao and confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

everywhere in the region, whether in the pastoral or in the farming areas, whether on construction sites or in the workshops, one can see mass revolutionary criticism and articles on blackboards and newspapers run by the theoretical study groups. during the work breaks, members of the groups conduct study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, read newspapers or hold small-scale meetings. after work in the evening, members of the groups join the masses in studying marxist works, in reviewing the achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution, in singing praises of the new socialist things and in criticizing revisionism.

the chinese communist party and people's government have paid great attention to developing tibet's education ever since the democratic reform. children of the emancipated serfs have been through school or are attending school and have become literate. when the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius began, grassroots units set up political night schools, drawing in more commune peasants and herdsmen in the localities to study marxist theory. led by the party organizations, the masses of emancipated serfs study marxist theory hard and with profound proletarian feeling.

the party secretary of the hunghai people's commune in antuo county on the grassland in northern tibet is a former illiterate herdsman named angtien. with great effort, he has in the past few years read the four volumes of the selected works of mao tsetung, the "manifesto of the communist party" and other marxist-leninist works. in addition, he is now a theoretical study instructor in the people's commune. in particular he is helping people to understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

members of the theoretical study groups see the theory of proletarian dictatorship by marx, engels and lenin and chairman mao's instructions on the subject as their weapon. on the basis of this theory they

criticize exploiting class ideology including the theory that everything is decided by heaven and the concept of divine right, which was peddled by the dalai lama and his like; instead they propagate materialism, pass on scientific knowledge and break down such feudal ideas as that men are superior to women. these study groups are also active in making investigations and helping cadres analyze problems and have thus grasped any new tends in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they encourage socialist new people, spread socialist new things and struggle against activities that are not in accord with chairman mao's revolutionary line.

while doing all this, members of the theoretical study groups persist in physical labour. they take the lead in experimental work, growing winter wheat, improving animal strains and improving farming systems and methods. thus, they are contributing to the creation of tachai-type counties. they are setting an example both in theoretical study and production.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Northwest China County Develops Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Feb. 15, 1976)

in wusu county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region 70 percent of the fields are now ploughed by machine and the mechanization of irrigation and drainage, transportation and farm produce processing has risen considerably.

the county, which is situated at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains, is populated by uighur, han, kazakh, hui, mongolian and three other nationalities. before liberation most of the land was in the hands of the landlords, and the peasants tilled the land with simple farm tools.

the county's communes and brigades have developed farm mechanization mainly by their collective strength, in addition to state help. in the early stage of the people's communes there were only six tractors in the whole county. but it now has 159 big and medium-sized tractors, 77 walking tractors and 169 machines of various kinds for processing farm products. total grain output in the county has increased at an annual rate of 19.8 percent during the last five years. output for 1958 was 16,500 tons, for 1965, 28,000 tons and in 1975 reached 60,000 tons. the income of the peasants rose by 58 percent and the public accumulation fund was greatly expanded in that period.

learning from the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, cadres and peasants of hsitakou brigade made a big effort to change farming conditions during the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966. the unit yield in 1974 was five times that of 1965 and the brigade has since bought about 400 farm machines to mechanize many aspects of farming.

people of the minority nationalities get many-sided help from the government, including financial aid. one-fourth of the funds for farm machines in wusu county comes from the state. among the measures to increase the income of the communes and brigades and facilitate the purchase of more farm machines, the state has reduced prices for farm machinery and raised the prices it pays for farm produce.

to meet the needs of the development of farm mechanization, year-round training courses are run by the county bureau in charge of mechanization while the communes organize short-term course to train operators, tractor-drivers and maintenance workers from among local cadres, peasants and educated youth with practical experience. in wusu county a network has been set up linking county-run farm machinery repair and manufacturing plants, capable of doing overhauls, commune-run stations, able to do simple repairs and the brigades' tractor farming teams which do the maintenance work. the manpower released by mechanization is assigned to farmland capital construction and work to create fields that give stable and high yields despite drought and water-logging. in the last three years the whole county completed 3.13 million cubic metres of stone and earth work, dug 857 kilometres of canals and ditches for irrigation and drainage, built seven reservoirs, sunk over 100 pump wells and improved over 10,000 hectares of alkaline and sandy soil.

GOOD HARVESTS

Northeast China Grain Supplier Reaps Good Harvests Ten Years Running

(NCNA-English Changchun, Feb. 14, 1976)

spurred on by the mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture, yushu county, one of the leading grain producers in northeast china, has reaped good harvests for ten years running.

the county, which is in kirin province, in 1975 produced a total of 915,000 tons of cereals and soybeans as against 415,000 tons in 1965. besides laying aside enough food, seed, fodder and collective reserves, it sold 400,000 tons of surplus grain to the state last year.

located along the sunghua river, yushu county has 300,000 hectares of cultivated land and a population of nearly one million. although it has a frost-free period of only 130 to 140 days in the year, it registered an average grain output of 4.2 tons per hectare in 1975. before the cultural revolution, its per-hectare yield was only 1.5 tons.

yushu, one of china's major soybean producers, grows fine strains that sell well on the international market. the yushu people have shown their determination to increase agricultural production in the spirit of hard struggle as shown by the tachai brigade, national pacesetter in socialist agriculture. especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and through the criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the yushu people have become firmer in keeping to the socialist road and have done their best to bring into full play the strength of the collective economy. under the leadership of the county party committee, they are carrying on the struggle to re-make nature in a planned way.

the kafen river, a tributary of the sunghua, runs through yushu county. its narrow, winding course, more than 100 kilometres in length, has well over 150 turns. in the past, it was in flood during every rainy season, inundating large tracts of farmland.

during the last two winters, more than 50,000 commune members turned out to strengthen the flood prevention dykes in the county, build reservoirs and dig drainage ditches. they transformed some 8,000 hectares of waterlogged land, turning half into paddy fields that give high stable yields, and widened and straightened the river course.

in the past ten years, the county has built 233 reservoirs and ponds in gullies and ravines and set up 108 electric pumping stations. it also transformed over

73,000 hectares of water-logged land, created 14,600 hectares of paddy fields and terraced 8,600 hectares of slope land. all these projects involved earth and stone work ten times the total done in the 17 years before the cultural revolution started.

yushu county used to grow a single crop a year owing to its short frostless period. the county party committee encouraged the commune members to adopt inter-planting, rational close planting, intensive and meticulous cultivation, heavier application of fertilizers and deep-ploughing. good seed strains have been planted to more than 90 percent of the cropland. two crops of maize with millet or maize with soybean have been interplanted on over 90 percent of the dry land. these measures have resulted in higher output.

since the start of the cultural revolution the county has increased its stock of farm machines. tractor stations have been set up in all 370 production brigades and tractor repairing plants in every people's commune. now, 70 percent of the farmland is tractor ploughed, and the processing of farm and side-line products is mechanized or semi-mechanized in the main. the county has more than 20 plants making fertilizer, walking tractor-drawn implements, standardized machine parts, metal ware and other products.

PRECIPITATION

Timely Rain and Snow in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking Feb. 14, 1976)

timely rain and snow falling in the last few days in north and northeast china and areas south of the yellow river benefits the coming spring farming and the renewed growth of the over-wintering crops.

the areas where it rained or snowed between february 10 and 13 include shensi, honan, inner mongolia, hopei, peking, tientsin, shantung, north anhwei, north kiangsu, hupeh, liaoning, kirin and heilungkiang.

this is the first rain and snow fall over a vast area in northern china since last winter.

north shensi, shansi, hopei, tientsin and peking, areas north of the yellow river, have a snowfall of anywhere from 2 to 8 millimetres; and inner mongolia, west liaoning, west kirin and west heilungkiang have a rainfall of one to two millimetres. the precipitation in south shensi, most parts of shantung, north

anhwei and north kiangsu, areas south of the yellow river, is from 5 to 15 millimetres, while that in honan and hupeh registers from 10 to 25 millimetres. some areas have a precipitation of 30 to 50 millimetres.

there had been little rain or snow in northern china since last winter, causing drought in some areas. the snow and rain in the past few days have helped ease the drought.

FISHERIES

China's Hsisha Islands Report Good Spring Catches of Fish

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 14, 1976)

fishermen operating around china's hsisha islands, one of the major fishing grounds in the islands of the south china sea, reported record catches in the normally slack season of january this year. the output of marine products was three times the figure for the same 1975 period.

fishery around the hsisha islands has developed constantly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. the victory in the self-defence fight in 1974 further spurred on the fishermen and cadres who had good catches in the past two years. an added impetus to their work came with the study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship since the beginning of last year. the 1975 output of aquatic products, four times the 1974 figure, hit an all-time high and the state purchase plans for fish, sea cucumber and other major marine products were overfulfilled.

last winter, the hainan administrative regional party committee formed a command post to direct fishing operations off the hsisha islands, strengthening the leadership in this field.

at the beginning of this year, fishermen and cadres began the conscientious study of chairman mao's two poems published recently and the new year editorial, which further raised their awareness of the need of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. leading members at all levels joined the fishermen in their work at sea to chalk up another good catch this spring.

POWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

China's Power Generating Equipment Industry Expands Rapidly

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1976)

china's power generating equipment industry has been growing rapidly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. its 1975 output was almost seven times what it was in 1965, and production in the past five years exceeded the total turned out during the 1949-1970 period. the success in building 200,000-kilowatt and 300,000-kilowatt sets marks a new stage of technical development in this industry.

the industry has grown steadily under the guidance of the policy of self-reliance and hard struggle. before the cultural revolution, the shanghai power equipment plant could only make thermal generating sets with a maximum capacity of 25,000 kilowatts. determined to make a breakthrough, the workers launched a big drive for technical innovation and transformation during the cultural revolution and turned out thermal generators of 125,000 kilowatts and 300,000 kilowatts by a combination of indigenous and modern methods. these new types of equipment, which incorporate advanced techniques such as water cooling for both the stator and rotor, high temperature and high pressure, and inter-reheating, have contributed to the growth of china's power industry.

chinese workers and technicians have broken down foreign conventions and firmly followed china's own road of industrial development in expanding the power equipment industry. a case in point is the harbin boiler plant which was designed by foreign experts for making small and medium-size boilers and accessories. its products were duplicates of foreign models which were unsuited to china's actual conditions. workers of the plant, now tempered in the cultural revolution, broke away from the cult of foreign technology and made bold improvements on the designs and technical processes. through a thoroughgoing analysis of the production processes, they got hold of the key problems and started a mass drive for technical innovations. they have so far effected 1,370 innovations, including 300 important ones, put up six automated production lines and built more than 100 sets of highly efficient special equipment. this plant can now produce high temperature, high pressure boilers for 200,000-kilowatt generators, with the total output five times greater than before the cultural revolution.

workers, cadres and technicians of the power equipment industry have closely cooperated with power industry departments in carrying out deep-going investigation and study in order to make their designs and products

better suited to the country's specific needs. the design and construction of power generators for the sanmen gorge power station provides a typical example of such cooperation.

the sanmen gorge dam, a huge multi-purpose hydraulic engineering project on the yellow river, was designed by foreign experts. due to their errors in calculating the rate of silting, the reservoir not only failed to serve its purposes but inflicted serious damage on the central shensi plains in the upper reaches. the water conservancy and power department set about reconstructing the project during the cultural revolution. workers, technicians and cadres of the harbin power generator plant, who undertook to build the equipment for the sanmen gorge, went to the site and worked out their designs in accordance with the specific conditions. emancipating their minds and adopting bold innovations, they succeeded in building low-waterhead turbine-driven generators of large capacity to suit the needs of the reconstructed dam. these generators have proved to be highly efficient in operation.

the geographical distribution of the power equipment industry has greatly improved since the start of the cultural revolution. complete sets of heavy generating equipment can now be produced both in the longstanding industrial centres along the seacoast and in the hinterland areas. following the policy of simultaneously developing large, medium and small enterprises and giving scope to the initiative of both central and local authorities, all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have made use of local resources to produce small and medium-size hydroelectric and thermal power generators. these have played a big part in accelerating the mechanization and electrification of agriculture and the extension of irrigation.

the combined capacity of small power generating equipment serving china's agriculture at present far exceeds the total for all the power plants in the country in the early post-liberation days. fukien province, in southern china, is now able to turn out 15,000-kilowatt hydroturbine generators. many counties in kwangtung province and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region can make small hydroelectric power equipment, and the small hydroelectric stations scattered all over the rural and mountain areas there are giving powerful support to local farming and industry.

MOTOR ROADS

Road Network in East China Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 15, 1976)

hilly
fukien province in east china today has more than 24,000 kilometres of motor roads that reach almost all people's communes and most production brigades. this equals 13.3 times the length in the early post-liberation years.

up to now, the province has built and reconstructed about 600 highway bridges to form a provincial road network system that ensures communications and transport.

the volume of motor transport in 1975 was 48 percent above that of 1970.

chairman mao wrote in 1930 a brilliant poem "new year's day -- to the melody ju meng ling". the verse "the narrow path, the deep woods, the slippery moss excl." described ninghua, chingliu and kweihua counties which today are linked by motor roads.

some counties in the mountainous areas which had no roads at all in the early post-liberation years now have highways linking all people's communes.

in the fukien mountainous areas, the construction of highways was started in 1958. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, especially in the past few years, the road construction was rapidly developed and has greatly promoted economic construction in the areas.

many forest and coal and iron ore deposits deep in the mountains are being exploited. in the cities, towns and rural areas many small factories, mines and hydro-electric power stations have been built.

in the course of building the road system, the province laid stress on the mountainous and the rural areas in line with the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation". in highway repair and maintenance it pays attention to bringing into play the enthusiastic support for the principle of the departments concerned and the local people's communes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Feb. 14, 1976)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home by train today.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were han su gil, leader of the korean government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

yesterday evening, the chinese ambassador gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. present on the occasion were korean vice-premier pak sung chul and minister of foreign trade kye ung tae. the leaders of the two delegations spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1976)

the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, wound up a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and returned to peking by train today.

among those greeting the delegation at the railway station were chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Special Envoy of Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1976)

maloum ould braham, special envoy of president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania and minister of justice, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

he was greeted at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and lin chao-nan and liu hua, deputy department directors of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present were mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya and moroccan ambassador to china abderrahim harkett.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Special Envoy of Mauritanian President

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of maloum ould braham, special envoy of president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania and minister of justice.

mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya was among the guests.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, minister chiao kuan-hua and minister maloum ould braham toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and mauritania and the friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned under the foreign ministry chou chueh, lin chao-nan and liu hua.

prior to the banquet, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met with minister maloum ould braham and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Zealous in Pushing Great-Russian Chauvinism

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1976)

the soviet revisionist renegade clique is feverishly preaching great-russian chauvinism to serve its needs for oppressing the non-russian nations in the country and contending for domination of the whole world.

soviet revisionist chieftains, from khrushchov to brezhnev, have taken every opportunity to make reports or speeches to publicize great-russian chauvinism and pan-slavism. the soviet literature and art and the press are also replete with such dirt.

on the national issue, lenin said: "in any really serious and profound political issue sides are taken according to classes, not nations." out of its counter-revolutionary needs, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has completely betrayed lenin's teaching by wildly spreading a supra-class "russian spirit". at the 24th congress of the soviet revisionist party, brezhnev claimed that among all soviet nations, "the revolutionary energy and selflessness of the russian nation" "worthily" won "sincere respect". some of the soviet newspapers asserted more openly that a "forever immutable russian spirit" has existed ever since ancient times.

engels pointed out in 1882 that pan-slavism is a deceitful plan to scramble for world domination under the mask of a non-existent slav nation.

it is also for world domination that the new tsars today are so lavishly speaking up for pan-slavism. their pan-slavism is in essence amplified great-russian chauvinism. they often give publicity to the "traditions of slav identity from time immemorial" between the russians and other slavs and "the ever-growing political, economic and cultural role of the slavs in modern world". the soviet-published "outline history of southern and western slavs" says that the southern slavs "have been linked with russia from time immemorial because of the closeness of their languages, culture and religious beliefs". the book even terms the russian as "grandad" and other nations as "junior relatives". "this strong, kind and brave 'grandad ivan'," it goes on to say, "will come to liberate his junior relatives -- the balkan slavs". a soviet revisionist chieftain once threatened that "those who oppose the russians are opposed to all slavs".

all national chauvinists take "racial superiority mentality" as their theoretical basis. hitler's great germanism was based on the allegation that the germanic race was superior to all others. following suit, brezhnev and

company stated that "there has never been greater human character than that (of the russian nation) at any time and any place of the world" and that only "the slav nation, the russian nation in particular, is most capable of inheriting and developing the wisdom created by all nations for generations." marxist-leninists maintain that a nation is divided into classes, and that the working people of all nations, including those of the russian nation, are industrious, rich in wisdom and creativeness and have fine tradition and culture. the theory that a certain nation is superior to others has nothing in common with marxism-leninism. it is hitler-type fascism advocating aggression and domination of other nations.

according to the soviet revisionists, being the best of all nations, the russian nation should naturally play the role of "saviour". they make no secret of this ambition. they said that the occupation of central asian countries by tsarist russia "brought an era of happiness" to the land of central asia, that the annexation of moldavia "ensured the possibility of a quicker economic and cultural development for the moldavians", and that "the balkan peoples regard the russians as their liberators". today, the new tsars want to go a step further to perform their mission of "liberator" in the whole world. an alternate member of the political bureau of the soviet party central committee openly claimed at a meeting last october that the russian nation is a "leading nation" which "undertakes the major responsibility of striving for social progress and happiness of mankind". the soviet revisionists boasted that the soviet union is now "the prop of international revolutionary liberation movements" and that without alliance with the soviet union, developing and liberated countries "cannot have genuine national independence". this is a naked exposure of great-russian chauvinism.

the new tsars give lavish praise to the russian "heroes" in aggression against other countries, as an effort to instil the theory of "aggression is justified" into the minds of the soviet people so as to drive them to serve as cannon fodder in the scramble for world hegemony. they openly proclaimed that the "lust for conquest of unexploited land is a key factor of encouragement to the russians". they described tsarist russia's aggression and expansion as a "process" accomplished in the early 20th century "in amassing russian land and seizing unclaimed land for centuries under the powerful hand of overlords". they lauded the tsarist russian conquest of siberia and the far east as "enabling russia to be very soon in sight of far-away and vast land as her soul." a soviet admiral of the fleet twaddled that tsarist russia conquered the astrakhan kingdom simply because "the astrakhan kingdom blocked (russia's) water-way to the caspian sea".therefore, he added, the three nations along the baltic sea should also be conquered by russia because they were in the way of russia's passage

to the baltic sea. it is the logic of both the old and new tsars that any nation which happens to be in the way of their access to the sea must be brought under their rule. referring to tsarist russia's contention with britain for maritime hegemony, the soviet admiral of the fleet stated: "how good that the russian peasant from the provinces of the interior, without waiting for the englishmen to finish speaking, climbed down from his stove-bench and went to conquer the oceans." in their eyes it was "good" indeed to be cannon fodder in tsarist russia's conquest of the world excl. these self-styled "loyal leninists" lack the slightest resemblance of leninism. they sing exactly the same tune as the old tsars excl.

the soviet revisionist authorities glorify the aggressors who rendered extraordinary services to tsarist russia's expansion as "heroes" and even has erected monuments abroad in memory of them. a play called "gorchakov free from trial" represents this tsarist russian prime minister who participated in the suppression of european revolution and served tsarist russia in contention for world domination as a man symbolic of the "soul of the russian people". in the novel "the landmark of the amur river", muraviev who forced china into signing the "treaty of aigun (aihui)" and occupied large tracts of chinese territory was portrayed as the "vanguard of the explorers in the amur river area". in september 1973, the soviet revisionist authorities shipped a tablet of six pieces of granite to penang, malaysia, to be put there in memory of the russian naval officers and sailors who died for the old tsar in the contention with other imperialists during the first world war. on order of brezhnev and his like, a bronze statue to alexander the second is still preserved intact at the russia boulevard in the bulgarian capital of sofia. this old tsar was once mocked by engels as an aggressor of carrying out tsarist-type liberation. soviet diplomats in sofia go to pay homage to the statue every year and the bulgarians are also made to do so. there are too numerous such cases to be mentioned here. all efforts made by the soviet revisionists in this respect are motivated by the attempt to turn the younger generations in the soviet union into "worthy successors" to the aggressors to "exploit new land" for russia of the new tsars.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary on Soviet Pravda Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentary entitled "truth and lies". excerpts from the commentary read:

the soviet "pravda" in its "observer's" article a few days ago insolently accused others of "representing the events in angola in a distorted form" and "turning everything upside down", and glibly talked about the "actual state of affairs in angola", in a frantic attempt to justify the soviet revisionists' criminal armed intervention in the country.

with closed eyes to what has happened in angola, the "observer" asked: "what is true and what is not?"

the soviet revisionists have created dissension among the angolan national liberation organizations, repeatedly undermined the joint agreement and ceasefire agreement reached between them and thus instigated a civil war in angola. is this not truth but a lie?

moscow has transported large quantities of sophisticated arms and sent military advisors to angola, and instigated cuba to dispatch over ten thousand troops to intervene in the internal affairs of angola and kill local people. is this not truth but a lie?

the soviet revisionists have brought angola into a fratricidal war. but the mouthpiece of the kremlin shamelessly alleged that the soviet union "does not consider by far the military way as the only possibility of settling the angolan question," "was not and is not against a political solution to the angolan question" and agreed to the "consolidation of patriotic forces". is this not sheer deception? two angolan national liberation organizations have long been called by the soviet union a host of names such as "betrayers", "reactionaries" and "imperialist lackeys". to moscow's mind, the two organizations should be wiped out thoroughly and there is no "political solution" or "consolidation of patriotic forces" to speak of.

the "pravda" article which is full of lies has left a hole. this "observer" of moscow noted that the soviet revisionists' stand on the angolan question "is free from transitory, conjunctural motives". no doubt, they carried out truculent armed intervention in angola not because of a fit of passion or for mere immediate interests, but with more "foresight". taking

a fancy to the country's rich resources and strategic position, the soviet union wants to use it as a base and springboard for further expansion in africa. starting from its counter-revolutionary global strategy of contention for world hegemony, it has spared no cost to embark on an adventure in angola and will go on and on with their intervention regardless of all consequences.

hypocritically talking about the future of angola, the "pravda" article said that "angola belongs to the people and to them alone." the heroic angolan people will eventually make the soviet revisionists understand the true meaning of this sentence. brezhnev and his ilk should not be unduly elated.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Premier Chang Chun-chiao Meets Guests from Federal Republic of Germany

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1976)

chang chun-chiao, vice-premier of the state council, met with guests from the federal republic of germany this afternoon. among them were alfred dregger, member of the central council of the christian democratic union (c.d.u.) and president of the state of hessen of the c.d.u., and his wife dagmar dregger; werner karl marx, chairman of the working team of foreign and defence policy of the christian democratic union and christian social union parliamentary group, and his wife hildegard marx; and accompanying correspondents including herbert kremp, editor-in-chief of the "die welt", and gerhart loewenthal, editor of the second german t.v. station.

vice-premier chang chun-chiao had a friendly conversation with mr. dregger and mr. marx.

present at the meeting were hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Films Shown at Belgrade International Film Festivals

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Feb. 13, 1976)

the chinese colour feature film "reconnaissance across the yangtze" was shown yesterday and today at the 1976 belgrade international film festival to the warm welcome of spectators here.

warm applause broke out in the hall when the film was screened. a spectator said: "we are satisfied with the film and happy about the great victory achieved in the chinese revolution."

the 1976 belgrade international film festival opened on february 6 and will close tomorrow. 27 countries are taking part in the festival.

in mid-january a chinese colour documentary "thriving countryside in tibet" was shown at the belgrade international scientific and technical film festival and was also accorded a warm welcome. the yugoslav paper "politika" commented that this film "shows once again that man will conquer nature".

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1976)

the government delegation of the republic of zaire led by engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga, commissioner of state in charge of political affairs, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned lo hsu, fu shun-ho and liu ho-lin.

mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy in peking, was present.

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Zairese Commissioner of State for Political Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, held talks here this afternoon with engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga, commissioner of state for political affairs of the republic of zaire.

taking part in the talks on the zairese side were mokolo wa mpombo, principal counsellor of the president of the republic; malu-malu dianda, deputy chief of private staff of the president of the republic; vizi topi, press attache of the presidency of the republic; and mbila wa'kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy here.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wang le-tien, lo hsu, fu shun-ho and liu ho-lin, leading members of chinese departments.

Chinese Foreign Minister Gives Banquet in Honor of Zairese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1976)

chiao kuan-hua, chinese minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the government delegation of the republic of zaire led by engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga, commissioner of state for political affairs.

chiao kuan-hua and engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said: "in the past year and more, the zairese government and people, under the leadership of his excellency president mobutu sese seko, have stood firm against the pressure of the superpowers, firmly safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty, supported the african national liberation movement and pushed forward the african countries' joint struggle against hegemony. on the question of angola, the zairese government has upheld justice and strongly condemned and opposed the aggression and interference of the soviet social-imperialism. in face of the soviet threat, intimidation and military provocation, zaire, defying brute force, has given a tit-

for-tat rebuff, showing the backbone of the third world that dares to oppose big-power hegemonism. the firm stand of the zairese government has won the sympathy and admiration of the third world countries and the countries of the world that uphold justice."

he said: "at present the people of the whole world are closely watching the development of the situation in angola. to contend for world hegemony with u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism has exclusively provoked the civil war in angola and has openly carried out military aggression against angola in an attempt to turn angola into its colony and further stretch its hands to other areas of africa. all this fully shows that the ambitious soviet union is the most dangerous enemy of the angolan people and other african people. like all reactionaries, soviet social-imperialism, outwardly arrogant, is merely a paper tiger. the deeper it gets bogged down in angola, the more liable it will meet the strong resistance of the angolan and african people. africa is the africa of the african people and angola, the angola of the angolan people. we believe that so long as they persevere in struggle, the angolan people who have rid themselves of the portuguese colonial rule through protracted struggle will surely be able to oust all outside interference, especially the soviet interference, achieve the accommodation and unity among the three organizations in angola and turn their own country into a new really independent, united and unified angola."

the chinese foreign minister said that the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the zairese government and people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

in reply, engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga spoke of the zairese government's view and stand on the question of angola. he said: we hold that the problem of angola is very simple. if what the zairese national executive council supports is the angolan people's struggle to shake off the portuguese domination and win their liberation, our support is without any calculation. we cannot admit that the angolan people who have gone through protracted struggle are now subjugated to the domination of russian imperialism. in face of the russian-cuban coalition and their aggression against angola, we are obligated to react and take actions to liberate the angolan people.

the independence of angola was obtained through the untireless efforts of all the sons and daughters and the various national liberation movements of angola, he said. the problem of angola should be solved by the angolan people themselves. the russians and cubans must quit angola and must return the angolan territory to the angolan people and let the sons and daughters of angola establish among themselves relations of fraternity, concord, peace and cooperation.

so long as the russians and cubans continue their aggression against angola, he reiterated, we will never admit and recognize the movement of the people's liberation of angola.

the zairese commissioner of state for political affairs praised the sincere and selfless friendship existing between the people of zaire and china. he proposed a toast to the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy in peking, was among the guests at the banquet.

present were ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Brazil Bans Whaling in Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 14, 1976)

brazil will put an end to the taking of whales in her territorial waters to protect her sea resources, according to reports from brasilia.

paulo nogueira neto, special secretary of environment of brazil, said that about 800 whales are captured in brazilian waters every year. if the situation remains unchanged, whales will be in danger of extinction in a short time.

he added, brazil has to change her stand and should not permit whaling in her territorial waters, although she is a member of the international commission of whale fishing.

Mexico Proclaims Regulations of Law on 200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Feb. 14, 1976)

regulations
of the law on the establishment of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone was published by "diario oficial de la federation" of mexico yesterday.

the regulations will go into effect 120 days after its publication, simultaneously with the addition to article 27 of the constitution on the establishment of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone. when the law becomes effective, the mexican government will begin to exercise its sovereignty in the exclusive economic zone beyond its territorial waters.

the draft addition and the related draft regulations were submitted by mexican president luis echeverria to the senate for approval on november 5 last year.

the senate and the chamber of deputies of mexico approved the two bills in mid-november and early december of last year respectively.

the proclamation of the regulations of the law on establishing the 200-mile exclusive economic zone represents a vital action taken by mexico to defend state sovereignty and oppose superpowers' maritime hegemonism. as pointed out by president echeverria, the law "will contribute to our economic development and lessen our dependence on foreign countries."

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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RIGHT-DEVIATION WIND TO REVERSE VERDICTS

The Present Is Better Than the Past on the Educational Front

- The history department of Peking University takes class struggle as the key link and extensively mobilizes the masses to counter-attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 8, 1976)

For more than two months, the Party general branch of the history department of Peking University, under the leadership of the University Party Committee, has taken class struggle as the key link and extensively mobilized the masses to launch a revolutionary great debate to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts. With the teachers and students of the whole department going to the battlefield with their pens and actively taking part in fighting, there prevails an excellent situation filled with life and vitality.

The teachers and students of the history department use the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis to analyze the absurd arguments in educational as well as scientific and technical circles, and come to understand that this represents a salient expression of the revisionist line of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. The concocters of absurd arguments clamor that "the present is not as good as the past" and negate the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the revolution in education. They want to settle accounts with the great cultural revolution and re-open the case of the great cultural revolution. In the final analysis, they vainly attempt to change the Party's basic line, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. The broad masses of teachers and students have logically and justifiably criticized the fallacies of the Right-deviation reversal of verdicts by contrasting the conditions in the history department before and after the great cultural revolution.

I

The ability of the workers, peasants and soldiers to attend and manage universities and transform the universities with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is a socialist new thing emerging from the great cultural revolution. Around the issue of how to look at this new thing, the teachers and students of the history department have conducted deep-going criticism of the fallacies of the Right-deviation reversal of verdicts.

Before the cultural revolution, the history department of Peking University was the unified empire of the bourgeois intellectuals. Flaunting the banner of "marks above all else and selection of the best," they barred the children of workers and peasants and let the "literary families" of the landlord and bourgeois classes keep up their literary tradition. This was a serious manifestation of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat. Today, the working class assumes leadership over the schools and admits students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience, thus reversing once again the reversal of the class line in the past. For years, the worker-peasant-soldier students of the history department have shouldered the historical mission of "attending, managing and transforming universities." In the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and in the current struggle to counter-attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts, they maintain a firm and clear-cut stand and charge ahead of others, thus bringing into play their militant role. Together with the teachers and cadres, they have drawn up plans for the revolution in education and reformed the contents and methods of teaching, thus becoming fresh troops for the revolution in education. After citing these facts, the teachers and students of the history department pointed out: The concocters of absurd arguments in educational circles oppose the selection of students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience and oppose the worker-peasant-soldier students' "attending, managing and transforming universities" in a vain attempt to counter Chairman Mao's "July 21 Directive" and let the bourgeoisie once again exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. This can never be permitted.

In the great debate, the teachers and students of the history department also pointed out: Many students of the history department of the old Peking University, due to their lack of training in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, were liable to be influenced by feudal, capitalist and revisionist ideas. While they were in school, they expected themselves to be "passable in politics, strong in vocational work and comfortable in livelihood." Upon graduation, they sought after the so-called "three bigs" (big universities, big cities and big organs) and "three institutions" (Institutes of science, post-graduate institutes and institutions of higher learning). They were lured into climbing to the "top of the small pagoda" of the spiritual aristocrats. After several years of study, they were physically weak, inflated with ideas of fame and gains, and seriously affected by the bourgeois world outlook. In the anti-Rightist struggle in 1957, ten Rightist elements were found in just one class of the history department of Peking University.

The present-day worker-peasant-soldier students of the history department had definite practical experience and a higher ideological and political

awareness when they came to school. During the period of study, they adhere to the orientation of becoming Red and vocationally proficient, and of all-round development in moral, intellectual and physical education. Coming from among the workers and peasants, they do not forget the workers and peasants, strive to make a complete break with old traditional concepts and constantly rid themselves of the idea of bourgeois rights. Last year, a group of worker-peasant-soldier students of the history department applied of their own accord for permission to go to the countryside to serve as peasants. Since the commencement of the great debate on the revolution in education, large numbers of students about to graduate have also requested permission to go to the Tsinghai-Tibetan Plateau where the motherland needs them most to counter-attack the absurd arguments in educational circles with actual deeds.

In the history department of the old Peking University, historical data was put above all else and theory was detached from practice. Some students, after studying history for five years, still did not understand the great truth, "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years." They still practiced the idealist conception of history after graduation. The present-day worker-peasant-soldier students of the history department insist on putting proletarian politics in command, conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and actively take part in revolutionary practices. They have a better grasp of the basic viewpoints of Marxism and a higher capacity for analyzing and solving problems. In the course of study, they compile teaching materials and run short-term training classes together with the teachers, and take part in the study of historical science and in the work of compiling history books, thus making delightful achievements toward combating and guarding against revisionism, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and fighting imperialism and hegemony.

The teachers and students of the history department queried the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts: Since the worker-peasant-soldier students are so high in quality, can the old college students compare with them? You people oppose the selection of college students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers and nonsensically say that the quality of college education at present "is not as good as in the past." This is a sheer vilification of the revolution in education from the bourgeois stand.

II

In the great debate, the teachers and students of the history department pointed out: Since the great cultural revolution, the history department has adhered to open-door education and taken society as a factory so that education is closely linked with the three great revolutionary movements. The teachers and students not only have learned the outstanding qualities of the workers, peasants and soldiers and raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, but also have given play to the militant role of historical science and made their contributions toward socialist revolution and construction. These facts are a powerful counter-attack to the absurd arguments vilifying open-door education.

The history department of the old Peking University carried out closed-door education and the students studied behind closed doors. After the great cultural revolution, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the history department carried out open-door education and organized the combination of teaching with fighting tasks to serve the combat and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. In coordination with political movements, the teachers and students adopted the method of "inviting in" to run study classes and short-term training classes for the workers, peasants and soldiers, or went out to the factories, rural villages, army force units, commercial stores and neighborhoods to guide study. In the year from September year before last to August last year alone, 150 terms of short-term training classes and study classes of various kinds were held inside and outside the university for the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the study of Party history, ancient Chinese history and modern world history as well as for conducting research in the history of struggle between the Confucianism and Legalism. More than 12,000 workers, peasants and soldiers took part in study. The specialty in archaeology also ran short-term training classes in archaeology for those who took up both industrial work and farming. This was a new thing on the battlefront of cultural objects and archaeology. In the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the history department gave lectures and tutorial guidance to more than 300,000 people outside the college.

Led by their teachers, more than 20 students of the class of 72 of the specialty in archaeology went to P'anlung town in Huangpi county of Hupeh Province to carry out archaeological practice. They actively took part in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius there, and made use of the excavation of the tomb in which slaves were buried alive with the dead to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius' reactionary program for "subduing oneself and returning to propriety." Hundreds of people paid visits to the worksite every day, thus turning the archaeological worksite into a stirring and seething battlefield for criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. The students studied and applied history in the course of open-door education, combined study with application, and studied things with greater thoroughness.

All these show that the clamors made by the concocters of absurd arguments to the effect that open-door education means "practice--practice--practice," "not learning culture" and "writing off theory" are purely vicious distortions. Such outcries of theirs merely repeat the old tune of "intellectual culture above all else" to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line.

III

The use of Marxism to occupy the sphere of historical science and the consistent implementation of the policy of "making the past serve the present" and "making foreign things serve China" to serve proletarian politics are important achievements made by the history department of Peking University in launching the revolution in education.

The syllabuses of history department of the old Peking University were replete with the poison of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. Kings, princes, generals and ministers formed the central theme in the teaching of history, and "the policy of concession" was described as the motive force of historical development. Lessons in Chinese history publicize "worship of Confucianism and opposition to Legalism," lessons in world history publicize the "theory of taking Europe as the center," and lessons in archaeology vigorously promote "the lining up of utensils." At present, the history department adheres to "the policy of centering on the study of actual problems of the Chinese revolution and taking the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism as the guideline," unfolds in depth revolutionary mass criticism in the sphere of science, and strives to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to occupy the sphere of science. There are great changes in the syllabuses: They criticize "the concept that heroes make history" and strive to expound the working people's position and role in history. They criticize "the worship of Confucianism and opposition to Legalism," and use the Marxist viewpoint to correctly evaluate the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. They criticize ideas to "lay more stress on the past than on the present" and "worship things foreign and find faults with things Chinese." They sum up the historical experience of class struggle to serve proletarian politics.

An Introduction of Representative Figures of the Legalist School, compiled by the specialty in Chinese history plays in close coordination with the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius a certain part in promoting the use of the Marxist viewpoint to study the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and correctly evaluate the Legalist school. A Concise History of the World, compiled by the specialty in world history, vigorously denounces "the theory of class conciliation" and expounds that the history of civilization for thousands of years is the history of class struggle. It vigorously denounces "the theory that kings, princes, generals and ministers decide everything" and expounds that the masses of the people are the true masters who make history. It vigorously denounces "the theory of taking Europe as the center" and restores the true features of the people of all countries throughout the world who are the makers of history. This book has been widely acclaimed by quite a number of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as those engaged in the study of history since its publication.

Since 1970, the history department has successively compiled more than 30 kinds of new teaching materials and published 19 history books of various descriptions. There are also 12 books that are about to come off the press. These have exceeded the sum total published in the 17 years before the great cultural revolution. Among them, books like How Did Lenin Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, A Concise History of Aggression and Expansion of Tsarist Russia, Anti-Confucian Struggles by the Working People in History, etc., are in the fields that have never been or were rarely touched upon in the past. The publication of these books has a positive part to play in the present struggle.

Looking back over these fruits obtained since the great cultural revolution, the teachers and students of the history department said with excitement: The concocters of the absurd arguments have gone so far as to

ignore the facts and vilify us of "not grasping scientific research and saying nothing about theory." As a matter of fact, they are opposed to the orientation of making science serve actual struggle in a vain attempt to make us worm our way into heaps of old paper and forget all about class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that they can go all out to restore capitalism. This is wishful thinking!

At present, the great debate on the revolution in education is developing in depth in the history department. The teachers and students are determined to take class struggle as the key link, carry forward the heroic spirit of the line that "we can clasp the moon in the Ninth Heaven, and seize turtles deep down in the Five Seas," and carry this struggle for counter-attacking the Right-deviation wind to reverse past verdicts through to the end.

- By Our Own Correspondents and Reporters

* * *

SUCCESSORS

"Passing the Baton"

by

Sha Ch'ing (沙 晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 17, 1976)

Formerly, when I watched a relay race, I always thought that our revolutionary cause was also carried on in the same way one generation after another. Recently, as I watched a relay race I gained a new insight: From the "passing of the baton" from one athlete to another, I think of the matter of successors in the revolutionary cause, and thus of the "three-in-one combination" of "the old, the middle-aged and the young."

What learning is there in "passing the baton"? Formerly, I did not go deep into the matter as I thought that this meant but the passing of the baton by an athlete who had run his race to the next athlete. This time, I watched carefully, and discovered many thought-provoking principles therein.

Look, after finishing his own part of the race, the preceding athlete does not stop immediately and hand over the baton but keeps on running with the baton across the line. Nor does the next athlete stand still to wait for the baton before he starts to run, for he starts running before this. Therefore, the two athletes are running in close coordination and in step with each other in the relay race. In the process of running together, the baton was automatically and smoothly passed from the one to the other. This is very important and is an important link in the effort to gain time. Otherwise, if the next athlete just waits for the baton, he will hold the baton for a while before he starts to run again, and as his velocity starts from zero, the speed in the race is bound to be affected.

Since the passing of the baton in a relay race calls for the first and second athletes to act in close coordination and run together for a while, it naturally follows that to enable the revolutionary cause to develop smoothly and be passed from one generation to another, it is all the more necessary to adopt a process of handing over and a process in which new and old cadres cooperate as one. "If there is no cooperation as one between the broad masses of new and old cadres, there will be interruption in our cause." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leading bodies at all levels must enforce the principle of "three-in-one combination" of the old, the middle-aged and the young, organizationally insure the "cooperation as one" of the new and old cadres, and guard against the interruption of the revolutionary cause. This is really a measure of far-reaching significance.

In this world, there has never been "one born with innate knowledge." No matter who he is, he must have a taste of the pear if he wants to know its taste. To acquire experience in leadership work, young cadres must also do leadership work. Participation in the "three-in-one combination" leading body provides conditions for such practice. The acquirement of experience

in leadership calls for a process of study and practice. Some of our old comrades presently charged with important leadership work have learned how to fight, how to carry out construction and how to do leadership work only after many years of study and tempering. The supersession of the old by the new is a universal law of the universe. The young invariably have to take over from the old, and they should be called upon to take up heavy burdens earlier so that they could receive training and gain experience continuously. If we wait until the old cadres no longer can carry on before the young people are allowed to take up leadership posts, everything will have to be started from scratch and the pace will naturally slow down. As is the case with an athlete who waits for the baton before he starts to run, thus affecting the race, this approach will also have an adverse effect on the development of the revolutionary cause.

Aren't the athletes in a relay race required to take over the baton while running? Such running is preparatory to the actual take-over. At the time of taking over, the speed is already quite high. The young cadres in the "three-in-one combination" leadership posts join the old cadres in combining work with study and are prepared for taking over. This is a very good way to get steeled and raise standards. Having spent a long time with the revolution, the old cadres have richer experiences, both positive and negative. In the course of working together, they can pass over their valuable experiences to the young cadres and turn same into the wealth of the latter. This enables the young cadres to follow fewer tortuous roads and commit fewer mistakes. They can take up leadership work better and faster, smoothly take over from the hands of the revolutionaries of the older generation the heavy burden of revolution and continuously lead the masses in triumphantly forging ahead along the revolutionary path which Chairman Mao has led our Party to open up.

Making a sweeping look at all parts of the motherland, we can see that guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the old, middle-aged and young cadres in the leading bodies at all levels are striving to overcome their weaknesses by acquiring others' strong points. Our Party will become more prosperous and our revolutionary cause will "run" faster and better.

* * *

LANGUAGE REFORM

Some Understanding in the Use of Chinese Characters Plus Phonetic Signs To Compile Language Readers for Primary School

by

the Secondary and Primary School Teaching Materials Editing Office of the Honan Provincial Education Bureau

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 19, 1975)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Secondary and Primary School Teaching Materials Editing Office of the Honan Provincial Education Bureau has used Chinese characters plus phonetic signs to compile language readers for the lower primary school classes. This is of help to the revolution in education and the reform of the written language, and is welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the revolutionary teachers and students and revolutionary intellectuals. This is an innovation in the reform of teaching materials worthy of attention.

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In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that "teaching material should be thoroughly reformed," our province recently compiled a new language reader for Primary I, and started to use it in the whole province in the autumn of 1975. This textbook is compiled on the basis of assimilating the fruit of the experiment in the basic mode of teaching with Chinese phoneticization and of adopting the method of using Chinese characters plus phonetic signs. It shows marked progress over the past in combining the political and ideological contents of the teaching material with language knowledge.

Spurred by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, there has been rapid development in the situation of the revolution in education. Especially after the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the study of theory, there has been set forth a new demand for us to compile primary school language readers. We know that the primary school language readers must enable the students to study a bit of Marxism and criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie when they are still young, and place the transformation of the students' thinking above all else. At the same time, it must also enable the children to gradually learn a given number of Chinese characters.

The experiment in the basic mode of teaching with Chinese phoneticization in the primary school has provided us with great enlightenment. The primary school students of the pilot class use the method of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs to overcome the difficulty of those who do not know many characters to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to write songs

criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and to write short compositions criticizing the bourgeoisie. Could not this method also be employed in the work of compiling teaching material?

We therefore decided to learn from the "Children Corps." Under the leadership of the Party and after conducting investigation and study and winning support from the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the revolutionary teachers and students, we adopted the form of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs to try compiling a first-year primary school language reader for our province.

In Book One of the newly compiled language readers for primary school, after teaching the phonetic alphabet, we adopt the form of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs to compile sentences, songs and short compositions with a stronger ideological character. Chinese characters are used directly when they are made up of fewer strokes, concrete in meaning, and easy to learn and write. When the characters are made up of many strokes and are difficult to write, they are substituted with phonetic signs so that they can be studied again later. Because the students have just started to learn Chinese characters, only a few Chinese characters are therefore mixed with the phonetic signs in the first portion of the reader. As the number of characters learned by the students increases, the phonetic signs are gradually reduced, and in the last portion of the reader, only a few phonetic signs are used among the Chinese characters. There are in all 316 new characters in the whole reader, and in addition, phonetic signs are used in place of 165 Chinese characters.

Under the command of proletarian politics, what advantages are there in using the method of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs to compile this reader?

I. It Helps Strengthening the Ideological Character of the Teaching Material and Place the Transformation of the Thinking of the Students Above All Else

Language teaching material is the battlefront which the proletariat must occupy and it must have a clearcut class nature. Language teaching at the lower classes must first take into consideration the carrying out of ideological and political education for the students, and must at the same time fulfill the task of teaching the recognition of characters and put proletarian politics in command of learning to read, so that the work is made to serve proletarian politics. Chinese characters have a long history with indelible achievements. However, they have the shortcoming of being difficult to read, difficult to recognize, difficult to write and difficult to remember, and are inconvenient to use. In the language reader for the first-year primary school students, a lesson must have good ideological content, and the Chinese characters therein must have as few strokes as possible, and must be specific in meaning before it is easy for children of seven to learn. The compilation of such lessons is really rather difficult, and if improperly handled, it is easy to lead to paying too much attention to one side to the neglect of the other.

In work to compile textbooks in the past, we had learned lessons in both respects. Some lessons were strong in ideological character, but on the side of learning to read, they paid no attention to the laws governing the cognition of children, and it was difficult to make arrangements for the new characters to progress in proper order from the shallow to the deep and from the simple to the complex. The teachers reported, "The contents of such lessons are good, but they are difficult for the children to learn." Some lessons took into consideration the student's ability to learn to read, but the ideological and political content of the teaching material was weakened. The teachers reported, "Lesson of this kind are no good, for although they can be learned properly, they are not strong in ideological character."

This time, by adopting the method of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs, we are able to better solve this problem. For example, in the teaching material of 1972, the four Chinese characters "大," "小," "上" and "下" used the four illustrations of a big ball, a small ball, a child pointing up and a child pointing down to denote the meaning of the characters. Now, we have compiled the lesson in this way: "小 péng (朋) iǒu (友), kuài (快) zhǎng (长)大, 上 shān (山) 下 xiāng (乡) bǎ (把) gēn (根) zhā (扎). /The Chinese characters within brackets are not included in the original lesson. - Editor./ Apart from the four Chinese characters "大," "小," "上" and "下," the rest are given in phonetic signs. The illustration shows a small boy sending off his big sister to the countryside. This not only has a clearcut political and ideological content, but also takes care of the law governing the learning of characters by children. On seeing this new textbook many teachers said delightedly, "This kind of textbook is not only stronger in political and ideological character than before, but the characters are also easier to teach."

II. It Helps the Students Cultivate Their Ability To Analyze and Solve Problems and Read and Write Sooner

Before going to school, the children have come into contact with many things from the age of one to seven. They learn to talk at the age of two and are able to quarrel noisily with others at the age of three. By the time they are old enough for school, they are already in possession of the preliminary ability to observe things and express themselves. However, because of the complexity of the Chinese characters in the language readers available for them to study, each lesson could only contain a few characters and a few short sentences. This actually pulls back the children seven years old to the level of those two or three years old, and this is not to the advantage of cultivating their ability to analyze and solve problems. At the same time, because very few characters are learned, the ability of the students to read and to express themselves is restricted, and the process from learning characters, through reading lessons, to practicing writing is greatly prolonged. Even though the students might understand the meaning of a lesson, they nonetheless are unable to read it, and although they could think of and tell the meaning, they nevertheless could not write same down. Evidently, such teaching materials are not adapted to the power of cognition of the students and also could not arouse their interest in study, thus affecting their enthusiasm for study.

The new textbook adopts the form of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs, and gives sentences, songs and short compositions for learning the characters

from the very start, and it is no longer necessary to rely on looking at pictures to [illegible] characters. The children need not be restricted by the few characters they have learned, but can begin reading their lessons right away. On the basis of reading they can also imitate the lesson and write similar things they see. They use the Chinese characters that they are able to write and use the phonetic signs when they are unable to write the Chinese characters. This has changed the past phenomenon of when the student picked up the pen, they had to use the dictionary to write their class sentences. Using Chinese characters plus phonetic signs, the children can practice writing sentences with their spoken words in the first-year class.

III. [illegible] Characters in the Teaching Materials for Lower Classes

For the convenience of teaching, the compilation of language readers for lower classes must take into consideration the fact that it is inadvisable to have too many new characters in each lesson and also in the whole book. Therefore, when compiling a lesson, it is always necessary to consider whether the characters used have been learned before, and whether the number of new characters is too many or too few. In the past, there were generally about 300 new characters in the first reader. Therefore, when compiling teaching materials, we could only work within the framework of about 300 Chinese characters. The contents of some lessons are quite good, but they can only be discarded because they are found to contain too many new characters. Or else, we have to delete some of the phrases and change the format of presentation. This method of cutting off the toe to fit the shoe not only imposes limitations on the ideological content of the teaching material, but is also liable to lead to the phenomenon of distorting the meaning because of the words.

With the method of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs adopted, such limitations can be shattered to provide greater flexibility. The compilation of lessons can select phrases from a broader scope, and it is no longer necessary to "make up" lessons with the limited few Chinese character which the students have learned. When the new characters are difficult or too many, phonetic signs are used in their place, thus enabling the new characters to appear more evenly. For example, this nursery song "Resolutely Discredit by Criticism the Trimetrical Classic" in the new lesson criticizes the reactionary fallacy of "studying in order [illegible] Trimetrical Classic, and [illegible] altogether 78 characters in the whole lesson, and 28 of them are new characters. We use phonetic signs in place of 18 Chinese characters that are difficult to learn, and the students are only required to learn ten. This reader has in general seven or eight characters in every lesson, and the maximum number is not more than twelve.

IV. It Helps Consolidate the Knowledge of Phoneticization and Study the Standard Spoken Language

In the new textbook, phonetic signs not only denote the pronunciation of the new characters but also are used in place of Chinese characters which are not studied for the time being. In this way, the students have more opportunity to come into contact with phoneticization and this enables them through

constant practice to deepen their impressions. The habit of using phoneticization and the study of the standard spoken language help the students to grasp phoneticization firmly and receive phoneticization training at an early age.

Like all new things, there are still certain shortcomings in this textbook. For example, in some of the sentences using phonetic signs in part, the idioms used are not popular and do not belong to the language of children. The exercises for the use of phonetic spelling in reading and writing after class are not properly arranged. And so on and so forth. For the sake of reducing the difficulties in the use of the new textbook by some teachers, education departments of all places in our province have universally run Chinese phoneticization training classes in the summer vacation of this year to provide training for teachers of the lower forms. The Kaifeng municipality has also published reference books for teaching, and we have also published phoneticization notes to this textbook for the reference of teachers.

For the sake of carrying out to the letter Chairman Mao's instruction that "the written language must be reformed, and it is necessary to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world," we energetically popularize Chinese language phoneticization in an effort to change the phenomenon of "learning it in the lower forms, forgetting it in the middle forms and casting away all of it in the upper forms" marked by the teaching of phoneticization in the past. Henceforth we plan to adopt the method of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs to compile in succession language textbooks for various forms of the primary school. Our initial proposition for new readers is that all readers should gradually add some lessons that wholly use phonetic signs and are purely based on phoneticization.

The adoption of the method of Chinese characters plus phonetic signs to compile language teaching materials for primary school is but the first attempt. This method and the results of teaching have yet to be tested by means of practice. We are determined to seriously sum up experience through practice so that the teaching materials could constantly be improved and heightened and could better serve proletarian politics.

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HSISHA ISLANDS

Joint Defense by Civilians and Armymen of China's Hsisha Islands

(NCNA-English Haikou, Feb. 16, 1976)

commanders and fighters of a naval unit of the chinese people's liberation army stationed on the hsisha islands and the fishermen there have constantly strengthened their revolutionary unity and together contributed to defending the sacred territory of china and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

many members of the naval unit and the local population fought shoulder to shoulder in china's self-defence fight in the hsisha islands. the naval unit boat no. 654 and the fishing boat no. 407 of the south china sea fishing company were awarded first- and second-class merits in that fight.

during the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the armymen and fishermen spent their spare time and holidays in exchanging experience in the study, an exchange which greatly strengthened their militant friendship.

the escort flotilla of the unit often sends fishing teams to help a nearby production brigade run study classes on the fishing boats and to set up theoretical study groups among the fishermen. cadres and veteran fishermen of the production brigade take the initiative in helping the armymen deepen their understanding of the proletarian dictatorship through education in class struggle.

the hsisha islands fishermen are active in cooperating with the p.l.a. men in safeguarding the territory. some old fishermen who have lived on the islands for many years help the army unit familiarize itself with the local weather, tides, submerged rocks and navigation courses. while working at sea, fishing boats help with navigating vessels newly assigned to the areas. when the naval unit has heavy tasks to carry out, the nearby production brigades send manpower and materials to help it out.

whenever the naval unit is assigned to transport material for building up the islands, the fishing boats no. 705 and 120 of the south china sea fishing company always assist in carrying the materials to the many different small islands. this has won for the fishing boats the honoured title of model fishing boats from the commanders and fighters.

one day, a vessel on long-term patrol duty at the

sea ran short of meat. hearing of this, a group of fishermen who were catching sea-turtles near shore sailed their boats out to catch more than 50 kilogrammes of fresh fish for the patrol vessel.

the commanders and fighters of the naval unit consciously develop the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. while escorting fishermen at sea, they give a powerful support to the fishermen in exploiting the water resources in and around the islands, in developing the fish industry and in defending and building up the hsisha islands. they often help fishermen solve problems arising in production. technical workers of the vessels regularly visit the fishing boats to repair machines as do medical workers to give treatment.

braving severe winds and storms, boat no. 501, in charge of performing patrol duty at sea, has in the past few years saved many fishermen who were in danger. a strong typhoon hit hsisha islands in january 1975, seriously threatening the safety of the fishermen, and their boats. at a critical moment, boat no. 501 was ordered to put out to sea to help the fishermen. the boat sailed through rough seas days and nights, arriving in the area in time. cooperating with other vessels, the commanders and fighters of boat no. 501 worked hard seven days running and rescued all the fishermen.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Northeast China Institute of Chemical Physics Makes New Advances

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 15, 1976)

the talien institute of chemical physics in northeast china is doing scientific research much faster and at a higher level than before because the great proletarian cultural revolution has given it correct political orientation. this institute under the chinese academy of sciences is serving proletarian politics and workers, peasants and soldiers.

the institute achieved results in 20 fairly important research projects in 1974, the best to that date. but in 1975 it completed 67 projects, 28 of which are important. of these, twelve filled in gaps in china's science and technology and twelve were up to world standards or better. more efficient research brought savings of 100,000 yuan and more compared with 1974. some significant advances by the institute in the past few years include: china's first new-type oxygen generator; first measuring apparatus of the specific surface area of new-type catalysts and absorbents; several kinds of highly effective catalysts used for polymerization of ethylene and propylene that are from several to dozens of times more efficient than imported counterparts and china's first industrial installation for the elimination of nitric oxide pollution, which is up to advanced international standards.

the big talien institute has a long history. during the cultural revolution it broke the oppressive academic atmosphere that had isolated it from proletarian politics, from production and from workers and peasants. one hundred and twenty groups to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and theoretical study groups have been organized. scientists, technicians and workers are clearer about the two-line struggle as a result of study and revolutionary mass criticism. they are now closely cooperated to build socialism. the institute is now pervaded by a political atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm.

the institute does scientific research in cooperation with more than 300 units in over 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. all its research projects meet the needs of industry, agriculture and national construction and the solutions worked out help with socialist construction.

the study of pollution of the environment has already yielded several important results adopted by

a number of factories and mines in two years. the scientists have moved from research behind closed doors to working on current problems with all those concerned. this revolutionary change is described by scientists and technicians as providing the best conditions for scientific research. when they take part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they are able to combine theory with practice and scientific research with production, and link professional research with mass experimentation, resulting in more and better scientific research being done faster and more economically.

in the past few years more than 70 per cent of the scientists, technicians and cadres of the talien institute have gone out to work in this way every year. and almost all the research projects have been done in this way. arrangements are made for workers and scientists to cooperate in some important research projects. this helps break down barriers between different branches of study and categories.

scientists of the olefine polymerization study group went to factories to work, study, make revolutionary mass criticism and experiments and discuss production problems with the workers. during experiments, the workers proceeded from practical conditions in production instead of relying on foreign experience, drew on their wide experience, and solved in cooperation with the scientists many difficult problems not previously dealt with in the laboratories. they improved the conventional synthetic method and the stirring process to eliminate pollution and reduce cost while improving quality. in a little over one year they evolved three kinds of olefine polymerization catalysts which are more effective than those used in some other countries and attain advanced world standards. they summed up the workers' experience, analyzed tens of thousands of data, evolved a theory of catalysts and used it to guide practice and achieved a new research result.

"open-door scientific research" takes a short period of study and brings a wealth of results which can be applied faster in industry. thanks to this new system, the institute has written 480 science papers and reports in the past few years.

through the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, workers, scientists, technicians and cadres in the institute have seen that "open-door scientific research" helps promote the integration of the intellectuals with workers and peasants, restrict bourgeois right in the realm of scientific research and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. those who formerly deemed themselves the inventors or innovators, thereby they should do only study in the

theoretical field and have no need for practice, now understand that production is the source for the development of science and that workers, peasants and soldiers are the main force in scientific experiment. when the intellectuals are estranged from the workers, peasants and production, they can accomplish nothing. in factories and countryside many scientists had dropped the airs of being "teachers" and "specialists" and work as pupils and ordinary labouring people, braving every difficulty. they take it as the highest honour to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and make some contributions to the people.

North China Prefecture Conducts Mass Scientific Research

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 15, 1976)

tens of thousands of peasants in hsinhsien prefecture of shansi province, north china, are doing scientific research in agriculture, formerly dominated by a handful of experts. this is one of the results of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

today 70 percent of the production brigades have in all 3,300 agricultural scientific research groups with 100,000 people taking part. they have done 5,200 projects of scientific experiment, some producing remarkable results or reaching good levels.

over 50 insect pests threatened crops in the locality and mass efforts in the past few years have virtually eliminated or brought under control fourteen of them including kaoliang aphides, borers, locusts and corn stalk borers, thus greatly reducing the loss of crops.

one worker in the mass scientific research, yang wan-yin, developed a new maize strain that yields 7.5 tons per hectare as against 2.25 tons in the past.

the nationally listed problem of synchronization of the blossoming of two strains of kaoliang for hybridization was solved by feng wei-o and her brigade group. after three years of experiments, they bred a new drought-resistant strain and blazed a new trail for seed culture.

yueh an-lin, who returned to his village after graduation, developed a yeast-fermented, high-sugar content pig mash of kaoliang and maize stalks that 300 brigades adopted in 1975. this cuts the time for

propagating and maturing porkers and makes them resistant to diseases.

the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have raised the enthusiasm of veteran poor peasant hsi mao-hung who has been a weather forecaster for two decades. he has especially studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "on contradiction" and other works to orient his work. he has worked out a dozen weather charts based on his accumulated data to plot dry spells and heavy rain and logged monthly precipitation. he passes on guidance through over 300 meteorological folk sayings he has collected.

three-in-one groups of cadres, masses and technicians have written 60 articles that have been carried in a dozen magazines and a dozen booklets issued by the science press and other publishing houses.

professional scientific and research personnel join the peasants in physical labour and research as part of their effort to serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and to integrate scientific research with productive labour.

they have cultivated 15 new strains of seed in recent years. one new wheat strain yields 6 tons per hectare, an increase of 15 to 35 percent over local fine strains.

Shanghai Institute of Plant Physiology
Combines Research with Production

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 16, 1976)

research workers at the shanghai institute of plant physiology have made remarkable progress in their work through merging themselves with the workers and peasants. in the past few years, they have completed research on some 40 subjects of which four have filled blanks in the country's technology with two of them reaching international advanced level.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the institute dealt entirely with theoretical problems that had nothing to do with industrial and agricultural production. since the cultural revolution this revisionist line was criticized and an open-door policy followed. over 70 percent of the subjects under research since were connected with agriculture, which, after completion, have greatly promoted production. for example, in the past the physiology of plant flowering was a subject studied by a handful of people who buried themselves behind piles of books within four walls. the experiments went on year after year with few practical results. after the institute opened its doors, the researchers began studying the problem of why beet stemmed and flowered too early in southern china. for three years they worked among the people and finally found an effective way to check the beet plant from stemming and flowering too early. through repeated experiments on large tracts of land, theory was combined with practice and the way paved for further study of plant physiology.

remoulding their world outlook through working and living among the workers and peasants, the researchers are now serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. when they saw the amount of hard work the peasants put into weeding the fields, they were determined to lighten their labour by providing them with chemical weed killers. later, they approached the workers and peasants in more than a dozen provinces to experiment with and later popularize the chemical weed killers. a pamphlet entitled "chemical weed killer used in farmlands" which they edited has been much welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the agricultural antibiotic research group, after witnessing the damage done by rice blast, concentrated their research to produce a new kind of antibiotics which gets much better results.

in the past, those who did research on fundamental theory could seldom apply their knowledge to production. but now, researchers into photosynthesis got together with

workers of pharmaceutical factories and achieved success when they applied the principle of photo phosphorylation to the production of pharmaceutics.

the open-door policy has powerfully enhanced the remoulding of the research workers' world outlook, making them both red and competent much to the welcome of the worker-peasant masses.

a vice-researcher, who had written over a dozen theses on the lipid metabolism of seeds realized that he had only described certain phenomena. after being reeducated by the workers in the factories he began to study the application of cellulose enzyme. within a short period of time he obtained notable results. he now realizes, he says, that intellectuals can have a bright future only when they have integrated with the workers and peasants.

MACHINE TOOLS

China Builds More and Better Machine Tools

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1976)

china's machine tools industry has multiplied the variety of its products since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

particularly noteworthy have been the increases in high precision, heavy duty, combination and digital-controlled machines and automated assembly lines. output of high precision and heavy type machine tools in 1975 was respectively 3.6 and 4.3 times the figures for 1965.

with these new achievements, china is now generally able to supply the different types of machine tools it needs in production and construction.

new varieties turned out during this period include such advanced products as fully automated, heavy duty thread grinders, large double-column jig borers, large planer type milling machines, high precision engraving machines and laser testers for lead screws. the largest single machine weighs more than 400 tons, and the ones with the greatest precision can finish parts with an accuracy of one micron (one-thousandth of a millimetre). use of these latest types of machine tools has given a tremendous impetus to the expansion of china's farm machinery, light and heavy industries.

chinese machine tool builders have determinedly pressed ahead along the country's own road of industrial development by self-reliance since repudiating, during the cultural revolution, the cult of following in foreign footsteps and the concept of crawling at a snail's pace. an indication of this development has been the training of large numbers of technicians through "july 21" workers colleges, set up after the example of the pioneering shanghai machine tools plant college.

back in the leap forward year of 1958, this shanghai plant built its first batch of precision machines and trained a number of worker-technicians. on july 21, 1968, our great leader chairman mao, in a directive, approved the road followed by the plant in training technicians from among the workers. this greatly inspired the workers of the machine tools industry and "july 21" colleges have mushroomed since. group after group of workers have gone to this type of college, where they have studied marxism-leninism and acquired general and technical knowledge, and then returned to production to contribute their share to the growth of the industry. the new heavy-duty automated thread grinder built by the shanghai plant was designed by several worker-technicians trained in its "july 21" workers college.

in the course of building the double-column jig borer, the kunming machine tools plant in yunnan province, southwest china, formed a three-in-one group of workers, cadres and technicians to tackle the problems involved. they summed up the plant's experience in making boring machines over the past decade and more, sought comments and suggestions from the users and finally worked out an advanced design. putting their heads together, members of the group ironed out a series of technical difficulties and completed the machine in slightly more than a year. the new model has shown excellent performance in regular operation.

another successful case in pooling the masses' wisdom is the building of an advanced type of broaching machine for processing auto cylinders, to replace the old, inefficient milling method. enlisting the help of the users and drawing on the rich experience of auto workers, a three-in-one group in the tsinan no. 2 machine tools plant in shantung province, east china, succeeded in designing this broaching machine which is able to finish a good quality cylinder in a minute or two.

still another important experience in expanding the industry has been the extension of large-scale socialist cooperation among factories, research institutes and colleges. cooperating with the peking machine tools research institute, the peking no. 8 machine tools plant has turned out a boring-milling machining centre with

automatic tool changing. this new machine, which assimilates the latest technicalities of mechanical, electrical and hydraulic engineering, optics, pneumatics and electronics, can change 60 different tools in quick succession and process box-like parts of complex shapes.

while developing large machine tools of high precision and efficiency, the older machine-building centres of shanghai, peking, liaoning and tientsin have over the past few years generously shared their technical forces, information and equipment with the newly developed areas. this has resulted in the rapid growth of the machine tools industry in kweichow province in southwest china and chinghai, ningsia, kansu and shensi in the northwest.

CARPET FAIR

China Carpet Fair Opens in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Feb. 16, 1976)

a china carpet fair opened in tientsin today. attending the fair were friends from economic and trade circles of various countries and regions in asia, africa, latin america and europe and compatriots from hongkong and macao.

the fair was jointly sponsored by six import and export corporations concerned from peking, shanghai, tientsin, kiangsu, tsingtao and talien. it opened formally at nine this morning. the chinese and foreign visitors viewed colourful carpets and tapestries of fine workmanship and traditional chinese designs. on display were varieties of high-grade goat's hair and hand-woven wool carpets, silk-woven carpets, sinkiang and tibet carpets.

on display in the hall was a 6.1 by 3.5 metres tapestry carpet "along the chengtu-kunming railway line" woven by tientsin carpet workers using wool of 400 shades of colour.

to begin the work, a group of workers, cadres and designers made on-the-spot observations of the mountains, woods, bridges and tunnels along the railway line in southwest china. in the course of designing, pattern drawing and weaving, they sought popular opinions and made more than 40 improvements.

bright in colour, the huge tapestry carpet vividly shows the beautiful landscape of the great socialist motherland in rapid progress and has won appreciation from both chinese and foreign visitors.

carpet weaving has a long history in china. but before liberation, carpet production was sabotaged by exploitation and oppression perpetrated by the reactionary ruling class. after liberation, the carpet workers' talent and skill have developed under the attention of the party and the people's government. tempered in the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the workers have carried the traditional technology forward in a critical way and boldly created new patterns, designs and varieties that are good looking, showing fine workmanship and strong resilience, and capable of standing wear and tear.

liu wen-tien, chairman of the china carpet fair, gave a grand reception here this evening, warmly welcoming the guests from various countries and regions and compatriots from hongkong and macao.

MODEL DOCTORS

Mongolian Woman Doctor

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Feb. 16, 1976)

a woman doctor of mongolian nationality has won high praise from the herdsmen of the alashan left banner (county), the ningsia hui autonomous region, for her whole-hearted service.

the 35-year-old szuchin is now deputy director of a commune hospital in the alashan left banner inhabited by people of mongolian nationality. she came to the banner in 1962 soon after graduating from the inner mongolian medical college. conditions are hard on the gobi grasslands where the weather is capricious and sand storms are frequent.

first she had to learn to ride a camel, to facilitate making medical rounds from yurt to yurt in the sparsely-populated gobi area.

her deep concern for the herdsmen became apparent when she was called in to treat an old woman suffering from abscess of the lung. the patient was bed-ridden and the members of her family had to go out herding cattle. szuchin moved in to the patient's yurt to attend to her. she prepared her patient's medicine and meals and cared for her every need. when the old woman began to improve she treated szuchin as one of her kinswomen, gradually telling the story of her sufferings in the old society and explaining her good life in the new. this was a class education for szuchin, who was born in a poor peasant

family in northeast china but grew up in the city. she stayed with the old woman untill she had completely recovered.

during her medical rounds she also helps the herdsmen with their routine work, carrying water, cooking, delivering lambs and feeding the cattle. she takes this as an opportunity to learn from the poor and lower-middle herdsmen what she failed to know from books.

once as spring festival was approaching and she was about to return to the commune hospital after a long medical trip to the stockbreeding areas, she was told that herdsman liu yung-feng's wife and child had both fallen ill and needed prompt treatment. she immediately set out for liu's home, 50 miles in the ailistai mountains. during the climb over the jagged hills the camel shied and she was thrown, injuring her right arm. despite this, she continued her journey, leading the camel. it was midnight by the time she got to liu's home. seeing that she was in a cold sweat with pain, they insisted on her being cared for first. "it's more important to treat the sick", she argued. by the time she got back to her hospital the next afternoon, her arm was badly swollen but she was content to have alleviated the pain in the herder's family.

szuchin observes the principle put forward by chairman mao of "putting prevention first" in carrying out health work. the prevention of brucellosis, a disease carried by cattle, is one of her concerns. she explains the disease to the herdsmen and teaches them how to clean and sterilize the animal sheds. the incidence of the disease in her area has been sharply reduced as a result.

the young doctor, whose political consciousness was raised during the great proletarian cultural revolution, is keen on training barefoot doctors. she has helped train over 40 midwives, medical workers and barefoot doctors in the past few years. she teaches them preventive and therapeutic measures for common diseases and lets them practise acupuncture on her.

she joined the chinese communist party in 1972, and the next year was elected as a member of the third session of the women's federation in the ningsia hui autonomous region and to the standing committee of the women's federation of the alshan left banner. she was a deputy to the fourth national people's congress.

"the noble qualities of the poor and lower middle herdsmen and their revolutionary spirit have given me a profound education and inspired me to continue advancing along the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers. i will forever give my services to the people of minority nationalities and do my share to build up the border areas of the motherland," szuchin said.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Vice Foreign Trade Minister Meets Canadian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1976)

chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met here this evening a canadian delegation led by c.t. charland, assistant deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce of canada.

present were sun so-chang and tsao ying-fang, deputy department directors of the foreign trade ministry.

canadian ambassador to china c. john small was also present.

after the meeting, vice-minister chai shu-fan gave a dinner for the delegation.

the canadian delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening to attend the third session of the sino-canadian joint trade committee.

CHINA AND GUATEMALA

Chinese Red Cross Donates to Guatemalan Earthquake Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1976)

the red cross society of china sent a message today to the red cross society of guatemala, expressing sympathy with the earthquake stricken guatemalan people. an announcement of the chinese red cross donation of rmb fifty thousand yuan was also made in the message which reads:

shocked to learn that guatemala city and some other areas of your country were hit by strong earthquakes causing sufferings and losses to the inhabitants. the chinese people are deeply concerned. the red cross society of china has decided to donate to your society rmb 50,000 yuan in cash to help the people in the afflicted areas tide over their difficulties. please convey to them the sympathy and sincere solicitude of the chinese people.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Italian Veterinary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1976)

hao chung-shih, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a friendly talk here today with the italian veterinary delegation led by luigino bellani, general director of veterinary service of the ministry of sanitary.

italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi was present.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of agriculture and forestry. they will visit shanghai, tsingtao and kwangchow.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here today with yoshikata yoda, leader of the kyoto prefecture citizens' friendship wing delegation from japan; yoshio kondo, masao ikemoto, kiyomichi tamiuchi and tadashi nishio, deputy leaders of the delegation; toshiko kawakami, secretary-general; and other leading members and some members of the delegation.

present was chang yu, leading member of the china international travel service.

the delegation arrived in peking by air on february 13.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Appreciates Contribution Made by Group of 77 Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1976)

the third ministerial meeting of the group of 77 of developing countries held in manila recently made an important contribution to the establishment of a third world economic system based on self-reliance and mutual assistance, the malaysian paper "sin chew jit poh" pointed out in an editorial on february 12, according to a kuala lumpur report.

"the developing countries are generally rich in economic resources. as a result of the unreasonable old international economic order and man-made trade barriers, however, these resources have been controlled not by their true masters, but by foreigners, and their prices are often depressed on the international market," the editorial said. "this is the basic reason why the developing countries should work energetically for the establishment of a new order of international economy based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and to oppose the existing trade system which is unreasonable."

the basic objective of the manila declaration adopted at the meeting is to "set up a new international economic order and to realize the desire of the developing countries to transform the world economic system," it said.

"a lofty spirit pervades the manila declaration because it is a courageous and powerful counterattack against the developed countries' policy of discrimination and coercion and, more important, because it shows that the developing countries of the third world are prepared to further strengthen their unity and determined to promote economic cooperation among themselves by relying on their own resources and through self-reliance and mutual benefit, thus demonstrating the magnificent morale of the developing countries. these countries have become a great force transforming the old order of world economy," the editorial said.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Special Envoy of Mauritanian President Daddah

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1976)

hua kuo-feng, chinese acting premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with maloum ould braham, special envoy of president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania and minister of justice.

mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya was present.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and lin chao-nan and liu hua, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

Special Envoy of Mauritanian President Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1976)

maloum ould braham, special envoy of president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania and minister of justice, wound up his friendly visit to china and left peking by air this evening.

he was seen off at the airport by ho ying, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and lin chao-nan and liu hua, deputy department directors of the foreign ministry.

present were mauritanian ambassador to china ahmed ould menneya, moroccan ambassador to china abderrahim harkett and pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie.

while in peking, special envoy maloum ould braham visited the museum of chinese history and the palace museum.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese PLA Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1976)

a friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army left here by air this evening for a friendly visit to pakistan.

leader of the group is cheng san-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. sinkiang units, and deputy leader is li fu-ke, deputy director of the p.l.a. military and political academy.

it was seen off at the airport by wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and sun po, han fu-tung, li ching, hsing yung-ning and chang ping-yu, leading members of departments concerned.

present were also pakistan ambassador to china mumtaz ali alvie, air attache group captain muhammad ashraf choudhry and naval attache commander akdar khan qureshi of the pakistan embassy here."

military attache brigadier iqbal mohammad shafi of the pakistan embassy here accompanied the chinese group to pakistan.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Film Shown in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Feb. 15, 1976)

the chinese colour feature film "sparkling red star" with romanian captions has been shown here in the past three weeks.

"scinteia tineretului" said in a commentary on february 12 that through the boy hero the film has acquainted the audience with the fierce struggle (in china) from 1927 to 1937. the story is full of revolutionary enthusiasm. the boy has exhibited particular bravery and ideological maturity in discharging ever more arduous tasks entrusted to him.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Exposes Evil Design of Soviet "Military Aid"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 16, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentary entitled "one evil design behind two faces", exposing the essence of soviet "military aid". the article reads:

at a time when the soviet revisionists are trying hard to justify its act of sending arms and men to carry out armed intervention in angola and shamelessly boasting their "exploits" in "supporting the national liberation movement", egyptian president anwar sadat exposed and denounced them once again recently for their refusal to implement the signed agreements and continued suspension of their arms supply to egypt. president sadat pointed out that "the delivery of armaments has been suspended for 14 months" and that soviet pressure upon egypt "has been growing". this exposure has obviously thrown the messrs. soviet revisionists into an extremely awkward position.

angola and egypt are both independent african states. yet, the soviet revisionists have been so "generous" to the former, sparing no effort in pouring great quantities of sophisticated arms there; and towards the latter, they have gone back on their words, suspending the delivery of arms they have promised to supply. what is the reason? the soviet revisionists have time and again alleged that their shipment of armaments to angola meant to "support the national liberation movement". this is indeed the height of absurdity. since the messrs. soviet revisionists claim themselves to be consistent supporters of the national liberation movements, one may ask them: is the egyptian people's struggle against the israeli aggressors not a "national liberation movement"? it can be recalled that the soviet revisionists flaunted the same signboard of "supporting the national liberation movement" when they promised to supply egypt with arms. now, people would ask the soviet revisionists: when did you start to exclude the egyptian people's just struggle from the "national liberation movement" and consequently refuse to supply aircraft spare parts and even stop repairing aircraft engines you sold to egypt? this is a question brezhnev and company will not be able to answer. the soviet revisionists favour angola and discriminate against egypt; and towards the same egypt, they first put on a smiling face and showed their teeth later.

from their two-faced tricks one can easily see that in essence, the soviet "military aid" is nothing but a means for dominating other countries. the soviet revisionists use "military aid" as both the carrot and the stick. they give you arms in order that you depend

on them and place yourself at their mercy. if you are obedient, they will give you the arms; otherwise, they will suspend the supply. giving "military aid" is for infiltration while suspending it is for exertion of pressure. either way is aimed at bringing you under their control. such an evil design of the soviet social-imperialists has been seen through by the egyptian people and will sooner or later be realized by the angolan people.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Receives
Chinese Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 15, 1976)

aboud jumbe, first vice-president of tanzania and chairman of the zanzibar revolutionary council, received in zanzibar yesterday the leaving chinese medical team and another group of chinese medical personnel which had arrived earlier to replace it.

present on the occasion were minister of state in the office of the first vice-president hassan nassor moyo and other leaders of the zanzibar government.

acting chinese consul in zanzibar chen yung-tsai was also present.

CHINA AND US

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Education Meets University of Michigan Delegation from US

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 15, 1976)

liu ai-feng, leading member of the chinese ministry of education, met and had a friendly talk here yesterday with all members of the university of michigan delegation from the united states led by robert nederlander and allan f. smith.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Chinese Experts Team Expounds China's Principled Stand on Present Radio Regulations

(NCNA-English Geneva, Feb. 14, 1976)

china's principled stand on the present radio regulations was expounded by the chinese experts team at the meeting of itu (international telecommunication union) group of experts for possible rearrangement of the radio regulations. the meeting, held here from january 19 to february 13, made preparations for an overall revision of radio regulations scheduled for 1979.

liu yuan, head of the chinese experts team and deputy director of the bureau of external affairs of the ministry of posts and telecommunications, spoke at the meeting on several occasions. he said that radio regulations "should be revised, where it is necessary, and rearranged in accordance with the principle of equality of all countries irrespective of their sizes and after having taken full account of the interests of the developing countries so as to be compatible with the great changes that have taken place in both the international situation and the membership of the union."

he noted in particular that radio frequency spectrum should be utilized fairly and rationally on the basis of equality and co-operation of all countries. yet, the irrational provisions in respect of the frequency allotment and the procedure of

"first come, first service" in the radio regulations are only to the advantages of one or two superpowers in their arrogation of great quantity of frequencies by all sorts of means, and thus creating serious disorder in radio waves and encroaching on the rights and interests of other countries. it is justifiable for the small and medium countries now to unite to demand for the revision of the irrational provisions.

when the meeting discussed problems concerning the footnotes in the frequency allotment plan, the chinese experts team declared in a statement that "there exist some extreme irrational problems and obvious mistakes in the present regulations. that is what we can not agree with." the statement adds, "the footnotes concerning china in the frequency allotment plan in the radio regulations were made under the circumstances in which the people's republic of china did not take part in. therefore, we reserve our right to revise these footnotes and to make additions to them in the future."

the chinese experts team further stated that it refused to recognize part of the content of appendix 26 to the radio regulations because it is detrimental to china's sovereignty. it also refused to recognize some sections of state boundaries delineated in three maps contained in appendices 26 and 27, and demanded their correction.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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RIGHT-DEVIATION WIND TO REVERSE VERDICTS

Take Class Struggle As the Key Link and Hit Back at the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts in Scientific and Technical Circles

- Important facts recorded at the forum of some workers, cadres, and scientists and technicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 6, 1976)

The editorial department of the Kuang-ming Jih-pao recently invited some workers, cadres, and scientists and technicians from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its units, including the Institute of Genetics, the Institute of Geology, the Institute of Physics, the 2732 Research Institute, the editorial department of the Fossil magazine, etc., to hold a forum to criticize the absurd arguments in scientific and technical circles and hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts. They are determined to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, persevere in combating and guarding against revisionism, and carry this struggle through to the end. Extracts from the speeches made at this forum follow:

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Hitting Back at the Right-Deviation Wind To Reverse Verdicts Is a Grave Combat Task at Present

Liu Chung-yang (柳忠阳), Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and criticized and repudiated the revisionist line in science and technology. Steeled by the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers, cadres, and scientists and technicians under the leadership of the Party take class struggle as the key link, and adhere to the basic line of the Party and the correct orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers and of linking it with productive labor, thus bringing about the transformation of the world outlook of scientists and technicians and giving impetus to the vigorous development of socialist scientific and technical undertakings. However, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts say that "the achievements are actually not great but are arbitrarily described as great." They also slander that "scientific research is a drag to the whole."

Should the excellent situation of the scientific and technical front after the great cultural revolution be affirmed or negated? Should the socialist things emerging on the scientific and technical front be supported or opposed? Should scientific research work wholeheartedly rely on the working class to unite, educate and transform the intellectuals or be monopolized by bourgeois intellectuals? Should we conduct open-door scientific research and take the road of integration with workers and peasants or conduct "academic" research behind closed doors and follow the road of "unique departures"? Should we adhere to the policy of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and follow the road of China in the development of science and technology or practice the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of crawling behind others at a snail's pace? Should scientific research uphold proletarian politics in command of work or follow the theory of productive forces and lay hold of work for work's sake? On this series of important questions, there is at all times the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts tamper with the basic line of the Party, negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, and openly declare that "the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be mentioned on the scientific and technical front." They say that learning from Tachai and criticism of the Water Margin must also be "carried out around boosting scientific research," and publicize the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. They openly oppose the use of Marxism to occupy the battlefront of scientific research, obliterate the struggle of Marxism with revisionism in scientific and technical spheres, and make every effort to stifle the socialist new things emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They oppose open-door scientific research, the integration of scientists and technicians with workers and peasants and the mounting of workers, peasants and soldiers onto the stage of science and technology, and advocate "the running of institutes by experts." They flagrantly oppose the leadership of the Party over scientific and technical work, and want "top-notch" "authorities" to wield immeasurable power of leadership in scientific and technical circles. In short, they push on behalf of the bourgeoisie a revisionist line against the proletariat.

They completely run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, take action to counter-attack in revenge and do things opposite to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The reality of the struggle tells us that the principal contradiction on the scientific and technical front is still the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the main danger is still revisionism at the present. This revisionist line negates the great cultural revolution and the revolutionary new things, and promotes restoration and counter-attack in revenge. Therefore, to counter-attack the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, criticize revisionism, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in the scientific and technical sphere forms a serious combat task set before us.

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It Is Necessary To Exercise All-Round Dictatorship Over the Bourgeoisie

Yang T'ing-hsiu (杨挺秀), Head of the Planning Unit of the Office of Science and Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

To stand for or oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat is the fundamental difference between Marxism and revisionism. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles openly clamor that "the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be mentioned on the scientific and technical front," thus unmistakably exposing what they practice is revisionism. For the sake of opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, they have put forward all kinds of so-called "reasons":

The first one is called the theory of the particularity of science and technology. Chairman Mao teaches us, "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the proletariat must be carried out to the letter in every factory, rural village, office and school." It can be seen that the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the common goal of combat on all fronts, and the scientific and technical front can be no exception. It is particularly necessary to notice that the scientific and technical battle-front has for a long time been monopolized by the exploiting classes and that bourgeois prejudices and traditional influence are very stubborn there. During the seventeen years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the revisionist line, some scientific research units were still under the monopoly of bourgeois intellectuals. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, many revolutionary new things useful to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat have emerged on the scientific and technical front, but the struggle between the two classes and the two lines is still very violent. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles display the sign-board of the particularity of science and technology, publicize that "the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be mentioned on the scientific and technical front," and oppose the taking of class struggle as the key link and the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the scientific

and technical front. Hence they launch counter-attack in revenge against the great proletarian cultural revolution in a vain attempt to promote restoration and regression on the scientific and technical front and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat. Their absurd arguments have taught us a lesson: If there is anything "particular" on the scientific and technical front, it is the particular importance of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

The second one is called the "infeasibility of harnessing the slogans of the superstructure of culture, education, etc., to scientific and technical circles." We say: the line and general and specific policies for guiding the development of scientific and technical undertakings, the organs for the administration of the scientific and technical front and the scientific and technical development plans all belong to the superstructure. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts themselves devote the orientation of their main offensive and their main energy to these aspects of the superstructure. They use the revisionist line to supersede Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and wage struggle against the proletariat on behalf of the bourgeoisie, but they always create pretexts to sever the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the scientific and technical front from the revolution in the realm of the superstructure. In taking this course, they actually permit only the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat and practice capitalist restoration, but disallow the proletariat to exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

The third one is called "the infeasibility of dictatorship over science and technology." Dictatorship always stands for the relationship of one class to another, and does not stand for the relationship between people and things. Natural science itself is for studying the laws of nature, but people engaged in scientific and technical research work have a class nature. Science and technology in the hands of a given class are made to serve that class. The purpose of the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in confusing science and technology with the scientific and technical front is to cover up their true look in opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their stealthy change of concepts and playing with sophistry is a revisionist tactic, but this can only show that there is no truth in their hands.

The fourth one is called "the liability of the low standards of the basic level to lead to over-simplification." We say: Tach'ing and Tachai are both basic-level units, but the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants there take class struggle as the key link, fight against heaven and earth and the class enemy and have become brilliant models in the development of industrial and agricultural production and scientific undertakings in China. All these are what those bourgeois lords are unable and also unwilling to see. Their stupidity and class prejudices decide that they could only lead an idealist life.

The fifth is called the taking of intellectuals as "the targets of dictatorship." The dictatorship of the proletariat exercises dictatorship over the class enemy but practices democracy toward the people. The revolutionary intellectual belongs to the category of the people. Can it be said that the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts really have no such

rudimentary common knowledge? Besides the desire to suppress those counter-revolutionaries who offer resistance to the socialist revolution and sabotage socialist construction, our enforcement of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front is fundamentally for effectively implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the various general and specific policies of the Party, for persistently criticizing revisionism, the bourgeoisie and the bourgeois ideas that have permeated into scientific theories, and for combining scientific research with productive labor to serve proletarian politics and the workers, peasants and soldiers. We adopt the policy of unity, education and transformation toward the intellectuals. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts deliberately confuse the two types of contradictions of different nature, and slander our exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie on the scientific and technical front as taking the intellectuals as the targets of dictatorship. This can only show that they try to sow discord in the relationship of the intellectuals with the Party in a vain attempt to incite the intellectuals to oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat, but this is of no avail.

In the scientific and technical sphere, the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the proletariat. In order to accomplish this fundamental task, we must do what is opposite to revisionism and carry through to the end the revolution in the scientific and technical sphere.

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Use the Marxist World Outlook To Guide Scientific Research

Chang Feng (张锋), Editor of Fossil magazine

The use of Marxism to occupy the scientific and technical battlefront, guide scientific and technical work and weed out idealism, metaphysics and all kinds of bourgeois ideas is an important aspect in the implementation of the dictatorship of the proletariat on the scientific and technical front.

Before the great cultural revolution, interfered with and sabotaged by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, scientific research work deviated from the Marxist orbit and drifted away from proletarian politics, the masses of workers and peasants and the reality of production. It looked for research tasks and titles of papers from among foreign documents and trailed behind foreigners at a snail's pace. Some "experts" looked upon the course in paleontology of a certain country of the West as the "Bible" and named it as a book indispensable to research personnel. But it said nothing about the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, and negated the guiding role of the Marxist world outlook in natural science. Poisoned by this kind of revisionist line in scientific research, some researchers shut themselves in the "ivory tower all year." They were so confused that they did not know what to do and were therefore unable to produce any results.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, we held high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and rebelled against revisionism. The researchers in vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology turned

toward the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and left their footprints all over Tibet, Sinkiang, Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan and other outlying regions. They popularized scientific knowledge in the broad countryside and cities and towns, and gave great impetus to research work in vertebrate paleontology and paleoanthropology, thus enabling these ancient branches of learning which was monopolized by a few people in the past to shine with youth. Using Marxism as the guide, the workers, peasants and soldiers and scientific research personnel wrote many papers of significance. Our Fossil magazine has published many highly animating articles by workers, peasants and soldiers and scientists and technicians. Fossil magazine is also welcomed by the broad reading public because it publicizes dialectical materialism and historical materialism and popularizes scientific knowledge.

The great leader Chairman Mao consistently attaches high importance and gives warm support to socialist new things. But as was pointed out by Engels, "every kind of new progress is bound to be expressed as a blasphemy of a certain sacred thing and as rebellion to the order that is obsolete and moribund but is habitually worshipped." When Fossil made its debut, it was jeered at and criticized by "authoritative" individuals. They wanted us to drift away from the guidance of the Marxist world outlook and to follow the example of scientific magazines in capitalist countries. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts also used the smokescreen of "raising standards" to back up and encourage certain people who opposed the publicity of Marxist philosophy in journals of natural science. In what direction do they want to lead scientific and technical work? It is very evident that they want the scientists and technicians to drift away from the guidance of the Marxist world outlook and follow the sinister road of revisionism so that they will make their way into the idealist blind alley of deep meditation in scientific research. Under the leadership of the Party, we revolutionary scientists and technicians must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought with unflagging efforts, criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie, painstakingly remold our world outlook, and make use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method as well as the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to conduct research work in various branches of learning. Only in this way can we use Marxism to firmly occupy the scientific and technical battlefront, swiftly develop China's science and technology by maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, and overtake and surpass the world advanced standars.

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Conduct Open-Door Scientific Research in Conjunction with Workers and Peasants

Hsiao Hung-yu (肖 洪佑), Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Institute of Genetics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Open-door scientific research is a socialist new thing emerging in the great proletarian cultural revolution. It is violently criticized by advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles. We say that open-door scientific research is fine and very fine

indeed. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, we of the Institute of Genetics persevered in open-door scientific research. Each year, we organized and sent about one-third of the scientific research personnel to the three great revolutionary movements to take the road of integration with workers and peasants, to accept re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and to conduct scientific experiment activities together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, thus learning their revolutionary spirit and practical experience, bringing about the transformation of our world outlook, and giving impetus to studying again vocationally. We also invited the representatives of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience to the institute "to mix in sand," to take part in struggle-criticism-transformation in the scientific and technical sphere, and to participate in the management of scientific research and in scientific research work. After several years of practice, we began to taste the sweetness of open-door scientific research and also scored pronounced achievements in scientific research work.

In research work, our institute has obtained more than 40 kinds of important scientific research results in the study and application of genetics. Some scientific research results, such as the successful culture of the pollen of wheat, paddy rice and maize, the transplanting of the fertilized eggs of sheep, the discovery of marked chromosomes in guinea pigs suffering from leukemia, the culture of new variety of spring and winter wheat hybrids, the culture and popularization of hybrid sorghum, the way to solve potato degeneration found by summing up mass experience, and other scientific research projects, are up to or exceeding the advanced standards of the world, and are of great economic significance and theoretical significance.

Conducting scientific research on open-door or closed-door basis is not simply a question of method, but a vital question of right and wrong bearing on the orientation and road of implementing the Party's basic line and of combating and guarding against revisionism. The emergence and development of science is determined by production right from the beginning. The practice of production is the rich source of scientific research, and scientific research must be combined with the practice of production. The intellectuals must follow the road of integration with workers and peasants before there is great vitality in scientific research. We have made up our minds to follow this road, and the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts will definitely be unsuccessful in their vain attempt to drag us back to the blind alley of "three departures."

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Ku Te-chen (谷德振), a research member of the Institute of Geology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

I am engaged in research work in engineering geology. Our institute has conducted research for the state in many engineering construction projects. Over these years, under the leadership of the Party, I have received a profound course of education through my prolonged re-education by workers, peasants and soldiers right on the spot. I am going to give here only one example to show the advantage of linking scientific research with production. At the time of

constructing a certain underground engineering project, we discovered a fractured zone on the wall of the tunnel, and the situation was very critical. At that time, because there was no design to fall back on, we were unable to put forward right away a rational proposal to deal with it. Therefore, we opportunely organized a three-in-one combination group to seriously study it. By linking theory with practice and making all-sided tests, a remedial proposal was put forward in the end, thus insuring the progress of construction work according to schedule and raising our knowledge of the salient features of the fractured zone. If as advocated by the agitators for the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts we cast the practice of industrial and agricultural production in China to the back of our minds and conducted scientific research behind closed doors, would new research tasks, data, experiences and materials drop from the sky? If we take this course of action, would we not be able only to trail behind foreigners?

In actual work, through integration with workers, we have learned abundant practical experience from the master workmen. When demonstrating the stability of shafts and tunnels while working in a mine, seeing that the master workmen had abundant practical experience, we invited them to give us an account of the characteristics of the deformation and destruction of rocks so as to deepen our understanding. In conjunction with geological investigation and composite analysis, we summed up some of the laws governing the deformation of rocks for forecasting tunnelling work, much to the welcome of workers.

On another occasion, in the course of testing with sound waves the stability of rocks in a giant underground engineering project, because the slant was incorrect in the course of boring,work was difficult to carry out. The master workmen suggested that the method of using a large pipe to pump in water and a small pipe to let off the gas be adopted, and the experiment was successfully carried out according to schedule in the end.

These examples make us understand that only through integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers and discarding our haughty airs can we win warm assistance from the master workmen and get hold of knowledge not found in books.

Through the practice of engineering construction, we deeply realize that under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, open-door scientific research has brought a vigorous situation to the scientific and technical front. By taking the road of integration with workers and peasants, we scientific research workers have made progress in ideological transformation and scored achievements in scientific research work. This situation was also unknown in the past. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts negate open-door scientific research in the hope of leading us astray toward capitalism. The intellectuals who are still smarting from the baneful influence of the revisionist line can never be fooled again into following that old road publicized by them.

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It Is a Universal Law for "Those Who Know Nothing of the Trade to Lead Those Who Know the Ropes"

Shih Kuei-ch'un (石贵春), a factory worker of the Institute of Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Wholehearted reliance on the working class is the class line formulated by the great leader Chairman Mao for our Party. The absurd arguments in educational circles cast forth the idea that "there must be enthusiasts in science who know nothing of the trade to assume leadership." The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts also say, "The Party committee secretary who knows nothing of the trade should say, 'Comrade Director, as I know nothing of the trade, it is better for you to take charge and I'll heed what you say.'" What they say are different, but they have in mind the same object which is to uphold the hereditary territory of the bourgeoisie in a vain attempt to abolish proletarian leadership in scientific and technical work.

The words and deeds of the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts are outright specimens of capitulationists. What they seize hold of in their hands and clamor over and over again is nothing more than the hackneyed tune that "those who know nothing of the trade cannot lead those who know the ropes." This slogan is no stranger to us, and it was used by the bourgeois rightists to attack the Party in 1957. However, in the view of dialectical materialism, it is a universal law for "those who know nothing of the trade to lead those who know the ropes." What we of the Institute of Physics have gone through has again and again attested to this truth.

In 1957, the state assigned to our institute the task of producing /artificial/ rubies. At the time, an "expert" refused to accept it and said, "China has not the required conditions and fundamentally cannot produce any rubies; the task can only be carried out in other countries." At that time, we among "those who know nothing of the trade" all voiced our determination to the Party organization, and called for "mounting the project" right away. The Party general branch supported our action. We workers fought shoulder to shoulder with the intellectuals. By "freeing our minds of restrictive ideas and emancipating ourselves ideologically," we fought a hard battle for three days and two nights, and finally built the ruby electric furnace. Rubies were produced smoothly, thus filling in a blank in China's science and technology.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, the several important scientific research tasks accepted by our institute also fully revealed the vanguard role of the working class in the course of making decision and designing plans. The original design proposal for a certain machine needed by the national economy was rather backward. When making decisions, the workers said, "We must consider as urgent what the state considers as urgent, and build things that are advanced and not backward." The Party branch of the plant supported our view. The workers overcame one technical obstacle after another and solved the problem of processing the internal aperture and the shaft of the pneumatic bearing. After a hard battle, this machine was finally built. In the course of trial-producing controllable thermonuclear reaction, the role of the working class as the main body was even more prominent. The workers put forward rational ideas for certain irrational processing proposals,

thus solving processing and technology in the vacuum camera and creating conditions for the successful trial-building of laboratory installations for controllable thermonuclear reaction for our institute. Was this not a result which "those who know nothing of the trade" led "those who know the ropes" to acquire?

These examples show how important it is to strengthen the leadership of the Party and to wholeheartedly rely on the working class on the scientific and technical front. At the same time, it should also be noted that the broad masses of scientists and technicians have made delightful progress under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through following the road of integration with workers and peasants and seriously transforming their world outlook. We of the working class welcome such intellectuals.

We revolutionary workers and revolutionary intellectuals fighting on the scientific and technical front must study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with unflagging efforts, hit back ideologically at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in scientific and technical circles, and carry through to the end the revolution on the scientific and technical front.

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Criticize the Absurd Arguments and Develop the Excellent Situation on the Scientific and Technical Front

Liu Chi-ying (刘继英), a responsible person of the Planning Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

For the sake of negating the great proletarian cultural revolution and restoring the revisionist line, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts invariably make a fuss about the question of the situation and endlessly publicize the fallacy that "the present is not as good as the past."

However, the merciless facts have effectively hit back at them. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and criticized the revisionist line in scientific research. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers actively take part in scientific experiment activities, and the scientists and technicians follow the road of integration with the masses of workers and peasants in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching. With revolutionary new things and scientific research results emerging in an endless stream on the scientific and technical front, the situation is excellent.

With the new results in scientific research alone taken into consideration, the units under the Chinese Academy of Sciences have scored over 1,000 important results. Among them, land making by demolition, cross breeding, pollen breeding, excitement of sexual desire of domestic fish, transplanting of fertilized eggs in domestic animals, granule fertilizer of long standing effect for deep application, chemical for raising soil temperature, highly concentrated new insecticides of low toxicity, application of phytohormone, etc., have all made contributions to learning from Tachai in agriculture. The new technology for smelting iron with gases, liquid cracked from petroleum asphalt, synthetic rubber, the successful growing of artificial cyrstals, the trial-production of color films for reverse reproduction, high-speed cine-cameras, atomic clocks and sweeping electric lenses, and the breakthroughs in the prevention and elimination of all kinds of pollution and in other new techniques have all contributed strength toward industrial and national defense construction. In the fields of basic sciences and theoretical research, China's theory of numbers, topology, analysis of insulin structure, earthquake forecast, discovery of the footprints of ultra-heavy particles and comprehensive scientific investigations at Mount Chumulang and other areas all mark that China has attained new heights in science and technology.

The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts neither see nor hear these vivid facts right in front of them. They forbid the discussion of achievements, and also truculently cry that they want to look for the "seamy side." Why? Because they are always dissatisfied with the great cultural revolution, and they always want to settle accounts with the great cultural revolution and to reverse the verdicts of the great cultural revolution. This is something the broad revolutionary masses could never permit. We must take class struggle as the key link, thoroughly criticize all kinds of absurd arguments in scientific and technical circles, hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, develop the excellent situation, and carry the socialist revolution on the scientific and technical front through to the end.

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It Is Imperative To Strengthen the Leadership of the Party Over Science and Technology

Kao K'un (高坤), responsible person of the 2732 Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Historical experience tells us that every time the bourgeoisie attacked the proletariat, they invariably directed the spearhead at the leadership of the Party through representative figures of the bourgeoisie within the Party in a vain attempt to change the Party's line and to attain their desire for restoration. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts say, "If I were No. 1, I would look for one with knowledge of work and honestly heed his words." We workers, cadres and scientists and technicians on the scientific and technical front had heard enough such capitulationist fallacies before the great cultural revolution. Giving up the leadersip of the Party and "heeding what you say" means the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the restoration of the revisionist line.

As early as 1957, the rightists had clamored that "those who know nothing of the trade cannot lead those who know the ropes." More than a decade afterward, the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts actually pick up the wornout weapon wielded by the rightists of those years in a vain attempt to abolish the leadership of the Party, to counter-attack in revenge and to promote restoration and regression. We firmly refuse to acquiesce to this!

In the process of the growth and development of our research institute, there is at all times the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. The practice of struggle tells us that we must firmly uphold the leadership of the Party in scientific and technical work. This is the fundamental guarantee for realizing the modernization of science and technology in China. The most fundamental leadership of the Party over science and technology is the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the scientific and technical front. We must use Marxism to guide scientific research work and practice open-door scientific research.

The leading group of the Party in our institute and the Party branches of the various laboratories persist in leading the scientific research personnel to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought for guiding scientific research, and ten groups for the study of Marxist-Leninist works have been organized in the whole institute. When difficulties are encountered in scientific research work, the Party branch members go deep into the forefront to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao together with the scientific research personnel, and the Marxist philosophical thought is used to analyze contradictions, grasp the principal contradictions and overcome the difficulties. We adhere to the orientation of making scientific research serve proletarian politics, and take the scientific research tasks as political battles. When assigning tasks, we clearly explain their significance so as to arouse people's political enthusiasm for making a success of work. We pay attention to consistently adhering to the mass line of the Party in scientific research work, and promoting "three-in-one combination" within and outside the institute. We conduct scientific research as we prepare the construction of the research institute, and have not only scored pronounced achievements in scientific research work but also trained the ranks. We understand through the practice of open-door scientific research that adhering to the mass line in scientific and technical work and mobilizing the masses of workers and peasants to conduct scientific research is of far-reaching significance to breaking the monopoly of science and technology by bourgeois intellectuals, restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing the three major differences, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Meanwhile, it also helps unite, educate and transform the intellectuals and bring their active role into full play.

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Wang Tso-ch'ing (王佐卿), responsible person of the 12th Office of the Institute of Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sicneces:

The line carried out is dependent on the class which exercises leadership. The advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts negate the leadership of the Party in scientific research work, cast forth the wornout line of "administration of institutes by experts," push the revisionist line, and call for handing leadership over scientific research to the bourgeois intellectuals without putting up a fight. This is a typical capitulationist fallacy.

The practice of struggle since the founding of our laboratory shows that the No. 1 vital question of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is a question of whether we stand for the leadership of the Party over scientific research work or for "administration of institutes by experts."

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeois intellectuals wielded immeasurable power in the laboratory. On one occasion, when an academy conference was in session, an intolerable strange thing took place. Seeing that a Party branch secretary at the meeting, some bourgeois intellectuals actually asked, "Why is he here?" See how serious the "administration of institutes by experts" had developed in the laboratory at that time!

In the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, with the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the revisionist stuff of "administration of institutes by experts" criticized and the leadership of the Party strenghtened, there appeared a vigorous scene in our laboratory. We first organizationally realized the centralized leadership of the Party branch in the laboratory. The practice of the "control of political affairs by the Party branch and the control of vocational affairs by the director of the laboratory" was changed, and the Party branch made decisions on all important problems of the laboratory. We also transformed the structure of the scientific research projects unit, and realized unified leadership over political and vocational affairs. The Party branch constantly analyzed the places to which we intellectuals flocked, as well as the characteristics and laws of class struggle. Through vocational problems, academic problems and other phenomena of concrete antagonism, it laid hold of the struggle between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology, constantly accelerated the ideological revolutionization of the scientific research personnel, and effectively brought their revolutionary enthusiasm into play. Scientific research work was thus also boosted. Our practice shows that it is precisely due to the strengthening of the Party's leadership that proletarian integrity keeps on rising in the laboratory, and the scientific research results have become more prominent.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has criticized the "administration of institutes by experts" and other revisionist fallacies, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has gone deep into people's minds. We will never acquiesce to the advocates of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts who once again harp on the old tune in a vain attempt to negate the leadership of

the Party, negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, and transform the battlefront of scientific research according to the bourgeois features. In the struggle to hit back at the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts, we will further strengthen the leadership of the Party in the scientific and technical sphere and thoroughly shatter the pipedream of the bourgeoisie for restoration.

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE GRADUATES

The High Hopes and Ambitions of the Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students

by

Sha Ch'ing (沙晴)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 23, 1975)

Exciting good news has come from the Tsinghua Campus which is seething with enthusiasm: More than 1,800 graduating worker-peasant-soldier students have steadily sent applications to the Party committee of the school and vied with each other to express their determination at the schoolwide meeting. They ask to be sent to the countryside, to frontierlands, to places where life is hardest and to places where the Party and the people need them most! They are determined to take the road of integration with workers and peasants.

This revolutionary action of the worker-peasant-soldier students of the Tsinghua University is really fine. The significance of the matter has far surpassed the question of assignment of graduates. This revolutionary action of the worker-peasant-soldier students is like a dazzling "big-character poster" written with a giant pen.

This "big-character poster" is an indignant criticism against the revisionist line in education and an effective counter-attack to the absurd arguments in educational circles! It is a complete break with the old traditional concepts of thousands of years old!

This "big-character poster" exhibits the high hopes and ambitions of the worker-peasant-soldier students, the rich fruits of the revolution in education, the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the pride of the working class and the hope of the motherland!

Is it not true that the absurd arguments in educational circles are fond of discussing the history of education? Then, please go and look through the old history of education to see if things of this kind ever happened in the past. In the long old society, the rich people took up studies invariably for attaining high ranks and acquiring great wealth and for leaving behind a good reputation in history. They hummed that "good scholars should apply themselves to be officers" for thousands of years. Scholars of those days looked upon going to frontierland as a difficult task deserving fear. "You may look through the history of the past five thousand years, but you will not find any scramble for going to the Yümen Pass." Even Pan Ch'ao, a general of Han who "threw away the pen to join the colors," wrote in his memorandum to the emperor saying, "I dare not hope to be able to reach Chiu-ch'üan Prefecture but I do wish to come back through the Yümen Pass alive." In contrast, how high is the spiritual realm of our worker-peasant-soldier students!

In the 17 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat in the school. Due to the baneful influence of the revisionist line in education, some students ordinarily thought in terms of "studying in order to become officials" and winning fame and becoming experts. When they were assigned work on graduation, they wholeheartedly wanted to be assigned to the academy of sciences, research institutes, and institutions of higher learning. In regard to place of assignment, some even put forward the call, "Get hold of Shanghai, stay in Peking, and keep Tientsin."

"To find men truly great and noble-hearted, we must look at the present." The worker-peasant-soldier students of the socialist colleges of a new pattern keep the motherland at heart and the world in mind. They always think: "The people have sent me to college, and I go to college for the people." What they have in mind is the revolution, and how to combat and guard against revisionism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and realize the far-reaching goal of communism. Such college students can only be found today.

Is this revolutionary action of the worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University an impulse of the moment? Of course not. They come from among the workers, peasants and soldiers and from the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements. They have close and inseparable blood links with the millions of working people. They bear firmly in mind tasks entrusted them by the class and always think of the factories, the countryside, and the army units. After coming to the college, they study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao under the leadership of the Party, and learn socialist cultural knowledge. They run school on an open-door basis, and closely link education with proletarian politics and productive labor. All this enables them to preserve the natural colors of the working people and to advance with big strides along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The revolutionary thought and action of the worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University stand precisely for the victory of the revolution in education.

The absurd arguments in educational circles claim that education is low in quality and the standards of the worker-peasant-soldier students are poor today. Please take a look at how things stand in Tsinghua University! Take a look at what the worker-peasant-soldier students have in mind and what they are up to! I would like to ask: Were there ever such good students and education of such high quality in any old schools?

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Chaoyang Agricultural College on Fundamental Differences between Two Education Lines

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1976)

the "people's daily" recently frontpaged an article contributed by the party committee of the chaoyang agricultural college in liaoning province.* the article discusses ten aspects of the fundamental differences between the two lines in education, sings warm praises of chairman mao's policy on education and criticizes the revisionist educational system.

this is one of the many important articles that have just appeared in the chinese press to fight the right deviationist trend in educational, scientific and technical circles which attempts to reverse the decisions of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

since last summer, the right deviationists in educational circles have spread absurdities and nonsense in attempts to blur the distinction between the two education lines and reverse the cultural revolution's repudiation of the revisionist line in education. this has met with prompt and powerful rebuttal by people throughout the country.

there has been acute struggle between the proletarian line and the revisionist line on the educational front in new china. the current great revolutionary debate is a continuing and deeper phase of this struggle.

the article entitled "build new world through criticism of old" says:

the chaoyang agricultural college was founded and expanded during the cultural revolution. put in a nutshell, our experience over the past six years since the founding has been one of firmly carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, fighting tit-for-tat against the revisionist line that dominated education during the 17 years preceding the cultural revolution, and striving to make our college an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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* Jen-min Jih-pao, Feb. 14, 1976. - SPRCP Ed.

the right deviationists asserted that the formulation "fighting tit-for-tat against the revisionist line in education of the 17 years" is erroneous. they tried to blur the essential differences between the old education line and the new. since this is a cardinal issue of right and wrong, the question must be thrashed out.

one. old agricultural colleges dominated by bourgeois intellectuals; new agricultural colleges must strengthen working class leadership

lacking a powerful contingent of worker-intellectuals to represent the proletariat during the 17 years before the cultural revolution, the schools were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals whose influence went far beyond numerical superiority. due to lack of clarity on the important theoretical question of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, some of the people sent by the party and the working class to school were either forced out or turned into mouthpieces of the bourgeoisie. this enabled the bourgeoisie to exercise dictatorship over the proletariat in school.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao smashed the rule of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education. in 1968 chairman mao issued the instruction "the working class must exercise leadership in everything". the working class and its most reliable ally, the poor and lower-middle peasants, along with people's liberation army fighters, moved into schools to break the stranglehold of the old order and establish working class leadership in education, thus opening a new chapter of proletarian education.

the workers' and armymen's mao tsetung thought propaganda teams in our college broke through heavy resistance to guide the teachers and students in moving from city to countryside. this implemented the directive of our great leader chairman mao more than a decade ago that all agricultural colleges should move to the rural areas. operating among poor and lower-middle peasants and managed by them, a fledgling new socialist agricultural college has come into being with the educational system, guiding principles, and methodology completely overhauled.

staunch working class leadership and direct participation in management by workers and peasants are basic guarantees for carrying out chairman mao's proletarian education line. those in educational

circles who prate absurdities allege that workers know nothing about education, which "must be placed under the leadership of non-professionals who are enthusiastic about science." in other words they aim to reject working class leadership and restore the domination of the revisionist line in the schools. facts show that the working class is fully capable of transforming the old educational system in the image of the proletariat, and only the working class is capable of continuing the proletarian revolution in education to the end. attacks on working class leadership in the schools are, in effect, directed at the dictatorship of the proletariat and aimed at turning against the proletariat for capitulation to the bourgeoisie.

two. old agricultural colleges concentrated in cities; new agricultural colleges scattered throughout countryside

before the cultural revolution, all agricultural colleges were located in urban areas and did little to serve the socialist revolution and construction in the rural areas. the peasants were indignant, saying: "we have no use for such colleges."

led by the workers' propaganda team, a number of teachers and students of the then shenyang agricultural college left the city in 1970 to set up a socialist agricultural college in the mountainous prefecture of chaoyang. the local peasants welcomed them with open arms.

once settled in the village, the teachers and students took part enthusiastically in the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture. they ran evening courses in the production teams to disseminate marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. they formed scientific experimental groups and joined the peasants in improving soil and farming scientifically so that their host production brigade could increase grain production considerably the same year. the teachers and students also helped the production teams with orchard management, pruning the trees and spraying pesticides. the apple crop doubled that year. at the same time, the students extended their specialized knowledge.

a move from urban areas to the countryside by the agricultural colleges is not just moving their location. involved are whom they serve, what the road they take and the line they follow. so long as the agricultural colleges remained isolated from the rural areas, they could not do anything to help the learn-from-tachai movement, nor develop workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

three. old agricultural colleges advocated "study to become officials"; new agricultural colleges practise system of "from communes and back to them" to train new-type socialist-minded peasants with culture

"study to become officials" was the guiding principle of all exploiting classes in running schools and the old agricultural colleges had the same orientation in the guise of training "red agronomists" and "top specialists". they became hotbeds for cultivating bourgeois intellectual aristocrats. it is imperative for this new college to break thoroughly with the old educational traditions in order to train workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

chairman mao's directive of june 21, 1968 -- "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study" -- is a powerful ideological weapon to destroy the reactionary feudal, bourgeois and revisionist traditions in education. we have implemented this brilliant instruction of chairman mao's by carrying out the system of "from the communes and back to them", which means that students come from people's communes and, after graduation, return to their own communes to work as peasants.

three hundred and forty three-year-course students, who were enrolled under the system of "from the communes and back to them", have graduated from the college since 1971. they have become new-type peasants. they broke with the idea of "studying to become officials" of several thousand years tradition and carried out the principle of the paris commune that "careerism be fought not merely in words, but in deeds". they stand alongside the peasants at the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and have made contributions in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the commune members praise them as "new-type socialist-minded peasants" and "vanguards in restricting bourgeois right".

practice of "from the communes and back to them" is an important sign of the fact that the schools have become instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat instead of the bourgeois dictatorship. since it came into being, this system has been strongly opposed by the bourgeoisie and the old force of habit. to their mind, colleges need not be run to train workers and peasants, and those who have received higher education should not remain workers and peasants. would this not mean perpetuating the difference

between workers by hand and brain and perpetuating monopoly of culture and science by the privileged few? we should always bear in mind how it was the soviet union turned revisionist. in the soviet union, many sons and daughters of workers and peasants after finishing college managed to climb up to leading positions, but they have betrayed the proletariat and become revisionists.

four. old agricultural colleges stressed "giving first place to intellectual development"; new agricultural colleges stress proletarian politics

the old agricultural colleges followed a policy of "giving first place to intellectual development" through stress on specialization and thus served as tools of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

this bad situation must be radically altered. we maintain that socialist agricultural colleges, like other institutions of higher learning, must be made instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat. our students should above all be trained to understand class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and become fighters who dare to criticize revisionism and capitalism and who strive to build socialism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. then the scientific and technical knowledge of the students will be of real use.

we have strengthened our efforts in ideological and political education in the past several years to carry out chairman mao's teaching: "in all its work the school should aim at transforming the student's ideology." works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works are required courses, and learning from tachai in agriculture and participation in production labour are basic courses. the students take part in all political movements, apart from going to communes and production brigades regularly to take part in the three great revolutionary movements. there is ideological education throughout the period of study to instil in the students' minds the determination to make revolution in the rural areas. graduation does not mean severing all relations with the college. it continues to pay attention to the students' political maturing and helps them raise their working ability.

five. old agricultural colleges advocated "regularization"; new agricultural colleges adhere to part-work, part-study

agricultural colleges before the cultural revolution followed a "regular" system that shut the students within the four walls of the classroom and

divorced education from production, mental from manual labour and theory from practice. our new agricultural college upholds the party's education policy of combining education with productive labour, mental with manual labour and theory with practice, and require the students to "do part-time work and part-time study, working while studying".

we have included productive labour in the curriculum in the past few years. students do part-work, part-study while teachers do part-work, part-teaching, so that this has made manual labour the basis of school life gradually. the teachers and students rely on their own efforts and work hard to build school plant and open up land. since 1972, they have put up 120 rooms and reclaimed 66 hectares of land. they harvested 30 tons of grain in 1972 and 150 tons in 1975, gradually meeting their own needs for grain, vegetables, oil and meat. apart from creating wealth for the state, the students in this way have learned how to build new socialist villages. only by taking part in productive labour are worker-peasant-soldier students able to preserve the fine qualities of the labouring people.

as society develops, the historical phenomenon of education divorced from productive labour, mental from manual labour and theory from practice eventually will disappear as classes are eliminated. marx, lenin and chairman mao have all given incisive explanations of the significance of combining education with productive labour. back in 1847, marx and engels advocated "combination of education with industrial production". in 1919 lenin called for "the closest connection between schooling and productive social labour of the child". our great leader chairman mao, while formulating an education policy for us, said: "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour. working people should master intellectual work and intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people." but all these directives of the revolutionary teachers were ignored before the cultural revolution by the old schools, which trumpeted the exploiting class concept: "those who work with their minds govern, while those who toil with their hands are governed." the old schools opposed student participation in productive labour and encouraged the isolation of students from the workers and peasants, thus widening the differences between workers by hand and brain and extending the scope of the bourgeois right.

six. old agricultural colleges advocated "three centres" and "three conventional stages"; new agricultural colleges set up "three-in-one" system

the old agricultural colleges stressed a teaching process "centered on teachers, books and classrooms" and based on the "three conventional stages -- basic theory, basic principles of the speciality and specialized courses". to bring up a new generation of peasants with socialist consciousness and culture, our new agricultural college must combine teaching, scientific research and production.

the great teacher lenin pointed out: "an ideal future society cannot be conceived without the combination of education with the productive labour of the younger generation: neither training and education without productive labour, nor productive labour without parallel training and education could be raised to the degree required by the present level of technology and the state of scientific knowledge."

we have in the past few years tried out a new system of conducting teaching on the basis of scientific research and production in the departments of agronomy, forestry and animal husbandry. for example the agronomy department organizes the students into eight groups, each specializing in kaoliang, cultivation, plant protection, soil and fertilizer or some other subject. subjects for scientific research are determined on the basis of the needs of production and the content of teaching is decided in accordance with the requirements of production and scientific research. under this system the students become more lively and show greater initiative in study. they not only acquire solid knowledge but raise the ability to analyze and solve problems, thus enriching and developing science.

seven. old agricultural colleges were housed in multi-storey buildings and isolated from society at large; new agricultural colleges closely linked with three great revolutionary movements

the old multi-storey agricultural colleges were estranged from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from productive labour. as a result the longer the student studied, the stupider he became. chairman mao pointed out the shortcomings of this educational system: "it would take a student sixteen, seventeen or even more than twenty years to advance from primary school through college. he had no chance to see how rice, sorghum, legumes, wheat, millet and panicled millet were grown or how workers worked, how peasants tilled the land and how commodities were exchanged. moreover, his health was ruined. what a lot of harm it did excl."

in order to end this situation of stunting talents and doing damage to the young people, our college adopted the training system of "goings-up, goings-down". "going-up" means that the students concentrate certain activities in the college or at research and teaching centres. "going-down" means that the students return to the communes and their sub-divisions to take part in the three great revolutionary movements. the duration and frequency of student field training in their own production brigades and teams vary with their specialities and grades.

experience shows that this method is a revolution in the teaching system. its salient feature is that the concept of whole-hearted reliance on the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants runs through the whole educational process. students remain commune members and maintain close contacts with other peasants at all times. this enables the students to perceive clearly the aim of their study -- going up for the sake of going down. the students come to study bringing the problems of their own commune and production brigade and return promptly to apply in production what they have learned. this promotes the constant improvement of teaching material and methods and enables the students to contribute their share to the learn-from-tachai movement.

> eight. old agricultural colleges were "pagodas" for privileged few; new agricultural colleges spread out on ever widening scale, reaching to grassroots and providing education for masses

schools before the cultural revolution discriminated against the children of workers and peasants and created an intellectual elite tapering off at the top like a pagoda. this was a continuation of the cultural autocracy over the people by the landlord class and the bourgeoisie.

since the start of the cultural revolution, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, our college has made great efforts to change things and provide the masses with more opportunity for study. our college first set up six research and teaching centres in six counties of the prefecture. these centres were later incorporated into county-run agricultural schools. thus agricultural colleges were established at both the prefecture and county levels. communes run agricultural middle schools and brigades organize teams of scientific experimentation. a network of agricultural science and education is thus coming into being that covers the prefecture. our college works in cooperation with schools run by counties and communes to make this network successful. beginning in 1973, our college established seven additional research and teaching centres in the counties. the aim is to run schools near the peasants' homes for their convenience and make maximum

efforts to meet the needs of chaoyang prefecture. the peasants in the prefecture are both our teachers and the recipients of our service. in the past few years our college has trained 16,000 activists in the learn-from-tachai movement through scientific experimental teams, peasant spare-time schools, short-term courses, and touring classes so as to help build tachai-type counties.

nine. old agricultural colleges enslaved students; new agricultural colleges enable worker-peasant-soldier students to "attend university, manage it and transform it"

the old schools induced students to immerse themselves in study and ignore affairs of state. the old examination system treated the student as an enemy and maintained the absolute authority of the teacher, to whom the student must subordinate himself.

now the worker-peasant-soldier students are the rising force in the educational revolution. they attend colleges, manage them and transform them with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

our college has set up special groups at various levels to involve the worker-peasant-soldier students in this fully. the leaders of these groups are in the leading bodies of the party organizations of the corresponding levels, where possible. this ensures that the worker-peasant-soldier students are involved organizationally.

under the leadership of the college party committee, the worker-peasant-soldier students always hit back at erroneous trends of thought and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line on education with a firm, clear-cut class stand in the struggle to build a socialist agricultural college. they courageously break with the traditional ideas of all exploiting classes and are determined to become a new generation of socialist-minded workers with culture. they study hard and dare to scale the heights. they share the tasks of teaching, scientific research and production with the teachers and act as masters of the college in all respects.

our experience over the past years show that worker-peasant-soldier students must be the rising force in educational revolution so that working class leadership in education is consolidated and strengthened.

ten. old agricultural colleges divorced teachers from workers and peasants; new agricultural colleges integrate teachers with workers and peasants, and strive to build contingent of proletarian teachers

chairman mao pointed out: "in the problem of transforming education it is the teachers who are the main problem." the old agricultural colleges barred workers and peasants from the lecture platform. as for the majority of the teachers whose ideology was by and large bourgeois, the colleges did not guide them to integrate with the workers and peasants and thoroughly recast their world outlook. such teachers are bound to foster bourgeois intellectual aristocrats, not successors of the proletarian revolution. in order to transform our college into an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we must create a contingent of proletarian teachers.

over the past few years, the college has organized the students to go to advanced people's communes and production brigades and army units where they took the workers, peasants and soldiers as their teachers. it has also invited a number of workers and peasants to give lectures as full-time or part-time teachers and selected new-type peasant-teachers from among our graduates who receive their pay in work points. the worker-peasant teachers have profound proletarian feelings and their lectures are delivered in vivid, popular language. in line with the party's policy of uniting with, educating and remoulding intellectuals, our college guides and encourages the veteran teachers to take the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, and this has fired their socialist enthusiasm.

in the past, many teachers worked hard behind piles of books for fame and gain and ignored agricultural production. now they think what the poor and lower-middle peasants think and do their best to contribute to the three great revolutionary movements. veteran professor kung chi-tao has been rejuvenated in the course of integrating with poor and lower-middle peasants. in helping the peasants develop new strains of kaoliang, he forded streams and walked 20 kilometres of mountain roads to get to his experimental centre. the professor remarked that he had taken a wrong path before and now, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, would try to do more for the people in his later years.

the article says in conclusion: our achievements in the education revolution during the last six years have been won under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in education and by fighting a tit-for-tat struggle against the revisionist education line. the slogan "fighting tit-for-tat against the revisionist line in education of the 17 years" demonstrates the determination of the revolutionary teachers and students to break with the old educational system. we must carry the proletarian revolution in education on to the end according to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mass Scientific Experiments in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Harbin, Feb. 17, 1976)

the northeast china province of heilungkiang has completed more than 980 scientific research projects, over the past few years. one third of these are up to advanced domestic or international standards.

people in this province have carried out many scientific experiments since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. a large number of workers and peasants, who have practical experience, are engaged in scientific research in cooperation with scientific workers.

at present, a number of counties in the province have set up agronomical, experimental stations at all the county, commune, production brigade and team levels. the total number of participants is more than half a million, 190,000 being technicians, three times the number on the eve of the cultural revolution. overall planning of research and mutual cooperation have made it possible to apply new techniques that promote farm production. these include sprinkler irrigation, and methods to start crops in plastic frames for later transplanting, control of pests with a parasitic fungus called botrytis bassiana and by trichogramma, to prepare humate fertilizer and to use marsh gas.

urban factories and mines are doing mass technical innovations and transformation in a big way. the whole province has now well over 6,000 innovation groups composed of 63,000 workers, cadres and technicians. the factories, mines and other enterprises have adopted 100,000 innovations since 1966 and production has increased.

professional research and mass experimentation are linked in an increasing number of research projects for industry and agriculture. for example, harbin and a few other cities have in this way developed synthetic fibre, synthetic plastic, transistor and radio industries which were non-existent before. electronic computers have been trial-produced and put into production.

scientists from the provincial academy of agricultural sciences and other units have worked with commune peasants to develop two new varieties of rice by haploid breeding, which are up to advanced standards.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS FOR AGRICULTURE

Shanghai Industry Serves Agricultural Development

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1976)

china's leading industrial city of shanghai takes support to the development of agriculture as one of its most important tasks. it turned out a large number of farm machines and products for rural use, and equipped and transformed agriculture with modern techniques and machinery in the fourth five-year plan period from 1971-1975.

in the last five years, it raised both the quantity and quality of products for farm use, at the same time adding varieties and lowering costs.

the output of tractors, walking tractors, chemical fertilizer, water pumps, engine driven sprayers and gasoline engines went up two to seven fold in the five years, compared with the third five-year plan period.

in addition, shanghai has since 1970 provided the country with over 300 complete synthetic ammonia plants each with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons. it has also produced large quantities of highly effective, low toxic insecticides.

the order of priority in china's national economy is agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in accordance with the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

this general principle is strictly observed by the shanghai industrial departments. the growth of agricultural production and rise in industrial technical level over the past few years have further spurred the development of those branches of industry which support agriculture. many new products have been introduced and put into production. a great many are devised to cater to the different geographical and climatic conditions of china's vast countryside.

new machines and implements have been tried out for use in the paddy field in southern china to do away with the back-breaking labour of pulling rice shoots from the nursery bed, transplanting, cultivating and harvesting. output of one rice transplanter, the design of which was finalized in 1972, has since grown by a big percentage. compared with hand labour, this machine raises efficiency at least seven fold. last year transplanting on 44.5 percent of the late rice acreage in the shanghai outskirts was done by this

machine. the output of harvesters in 1975 was nine times the 1974 figure. newly devised machines for pulling out rice shoots and cultivators were put into serial production or trial produced.

to help all rural areas throughout china make chemical fertilizer independently, shanghai has since 1970 been organising some 300 local factories to produce equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants. the new equipment is more efficient than before because its makers have drawn on the workers' experience in local small chemical fertilizer plants. meanwhile shanghai continued to improve the major machines in the existing small chemical fertilizer plants all over the country. in this way the capacity of equipment with an annual output of 3,000 tons has been increased first to 5,000 tons, and then to 10,000 tons.

during the fourth five-year plan period, shanghai trial produced and put into serial production four-wheel drive tractors for use in the muddy paddy field or on slopes, submersible deep-well electric pumps for use in the battle against drought in the northern areas, and suction dredges and pumps for suction dredges for lifting mud from rivers to use as fertilizer in areas crisscrossed by waterways.

many factories of the metallurgical, chemical, textile and light industries and communications departments which were not assigned any task of aiding agriculture have voluntarily turned out products for rural use after completing their own targets. in this way the industrial force for supporting agriculture is expanded and strengthened. for instance, insecticide is now produced by three specialized plants and a dozen other factories including these turning out intermediates for insecticides, where before production was confined to specialized plants.

upon learning that the rural areas were in big demand of clad steel for farm tools, the shanghai no. 1 and no. 2 steel mills included the steel in their production plan. output has risen nearly elevenfold in the past few years despite low returns and the hard work involved.

workers, technicians and factory cadres were regularly sent to the villages to investigate requirements, with the result that new measures were adopted to further aid agriculture. additionally, many factories have set up experimental centres in rural areas to test their new products and solicit opinions from the commune peasants.

in the past few years, shanghai industrial departments have set up wide-spread programmes to train technical personnel for the countryside.

the shanghai insecticide apparatus plant in 1974 alone invited 170 commune peasants to the plant to learn the care and maintenance of the diesel engines used in tractors and sent more than a dozen groups of workers to do repair work and run study classes in various villages. in the past few years they have toured more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions stretching as far as inner mongolia and hainan island. in inner mongolia some 4,000 people attended the study classes on the diesel engine.

direct relations between factories and communes have been established to help the communes develop industry self-reliantly.

now there are 4,700 commune-or brigade-run factories and more than 100 factories run by the state farms in shanghai. their gross output in 1975 topped the city's total industrial output value on the eve of its liberation in 1949.

a network for farm machine repairs has been established in shanghai rural areas covering the counties, communes and brigades and a technical contingent has been formed embracing 400,000 people, accounting for 17 percent of the total rural labour power.

RURAL AFFORESTATION

Rural Afforestation in North, Central China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1976)

in yenling county in central china's honan province, numerous trees have been planted along roads, rivers and irrigation ditches and around the many villages nestle in groves of new trees.

the local people are making chairman mao's great call to "afforest our country" a reality.

this county is located in the former flood area of the yellow river, which was for centuries china's scourge before liberation. the river breached its dykes every few years, its flood waters submerging innumerable villages, damaging crops in eastern and southeastern honan, and leaving in their wake vast tracts covered with sand and alkaline soil.

after liberation in 1949, the local people set about taming the river to check the floods, carried out mass afforestation drives and constructed irrigation projects under the leadership of the communist party. in the early post-liberation days, they with state help built five shelterbelts, totalling 200 kilometres, to protect farmland against sandstorms. since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, and especially in the last five years, they have planted new stands of trees along roads and ditches and around houses and villages and wherever space allowed. they mapped out a plan for the multi-purpose improvement of the 63,000 hectares of land in the county. they built irrigation and drainage networks and roads for tractors, lining these with saplings. by last year, 89 million trees had been planted in the county, an average of 200 trees per capita. these trees have not only protected farm crops, output of which doubled in the past decade, but provided large quantities of timber for building peasants' houses and water conservancy projects.

the yenling county experience has been popularized in rural areas throughout north china. a web of tree belts now covers several counties and whole prefectures. the number of trees grown in both hsuchang prefecture where yenling county is located, and fuyang prefecture in northern anhwei average 100 per head. well over 70 per cent of the production brigades in hsuchang prefecture have planted shelterbelts, and lined 30,000 kilometres of roads with trees.

the prefecture, which has an area of 14,000 square kilometres, is criss-crossed with treelined highways. despite an unprecedented flood, the prefecture last year

reaped 3.98 tons of grain per hectare, an increase on the previous year's yield.

in the vast north china plain extending from the foot of the great wall to the yellow river and from the pohai bay to the taihang mountains, there is a growing number of rural communes and production brigades which have plenty of trees and good grain yields. the niehchia production brigade, which had 170 hectares of barren sandy beaches and sand dunes on pohai bay before liberation, has in the past two decades greened all its land. last year, it reaped 10.1 tons of grain per hectare and produced 900 tons of fruit. moreover, it felled a large number of trees as timber for national construction and to clear areas to be replanted.

in mountain areas, hills and slopes are now covered with groves of trees, and terraced fields are ringed by pines and cypresses.

huihsien county, located in the taihang mountains, has distinguished itself in the country by its hard and self-reliant work to change backward conditions. it afforested 17,000 hectares in the past three years, twice the afforested area that existed before the cultural revolution. inspired by the slogan "plant more trees for the revolution", leading cadres and commune peasants plunged into a tree-planting drive. led by the county party secretary, nearly 10,000 peasants in one commune alone built 3,100 terraced plots, moving uphill the 280,000 cubic metres of soil required, and in a few months planted 33 hectares with trees, including 20,000 fruit trees.

bamboo and tea bushes from south of the huai river have now been acclimatized in the shantung peninsula, and some areas in honan province have successfully introduced from south china citrus trees which bore fruit for the first time in the locality last year.

the rural people's communes and other units have switched manpower to support the spring afforestation campaign. state-run forestry stations and many communes and production brigades have opened tree nurseries and assigned professional workers to manage the shelterbelts all the year round.'

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

New Chinese Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1976)

new chinese ambassador to guinea-bissau chia huai-chi yesterday presented his credentials to luis cabral, president of the council of state of guinea-bissau, according to a report from bissau.

president luis cabral had a warm and friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were francisco mendes, principal commissioner of the council of commissioners of state; joao bernardo vieira, president of the national people's assembly and commissioner of state for armed forces; carlos correia, commissioner of state for finance, and otto schacht; commissioner of state for communications and transport. diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese ambassador arrived in bissau on february 9.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Prime Minister Receives Chinese PLA Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Feb. 17, 1976)

pakistan prime minister z. a. bhutto received the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese guests in lahore today.

present on the occasion were agha shahi, secretary of the pakistan foreign ministry, and lu wei-chao, chinese ambassador to pakistan.

the chinese army group arrived in rawalpindi earlier today at the invitation of general tikka khan, chief of the pakistan army staff for a friendly visit to pakistan. its leader is cheng san-sheng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. sinkiang units, and its deputy leader is li fu-ke, deputy director of the p.l.a. military and political academy.

in the morning, cheng san-sheng called on general tikka khan. they had a cordial and friendly conversation. in the afternoon the chinese guests called on ghulam ishaque khan, secretary general of the defence ministry. chinese ambassador lu wei-chao was present on the occasions.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Social-Imperialism on the Move in Mediterranean

(NCNA-English Rome, Feb. 16, 1976)

the intense rivalry between the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, has enfouled the atmosphere in the vast mediterranean. the roaring guns from exercises of the soviet mediterranean fleet and the unbridled activities by soviet revisionist agents and fifth column in southern europe have enabled the littoral peoples to see through daily the sinister features of the soviet revisionists under the guise of "peace" and "detente". the italian paper "stampa" noted bluntly that the kremlin's expansionism "is posing a threat to peace in the mediterranean".

in the past few years, the soviet revisionists have pursued a strategy of encircling western europe from the southern and northern flanks, with their offensive against the mediterranean area growing to aggressive dimensions. taking over the mantle of the old tsars, they have simultaneously resorted to military threat, political division, economic inducement and internal subversion to try to bring under their control the vital communication line leading from the black sea to the mediterranean and the atlantic, seize seaports and bases there, and thereby turn the mediterranean into a soviet inland sea. an italian official said, "from turkey in the east to portugal in the west, countries along the whole of the mediterranean coast are on the list of targets of the soviet offensive".

like the old tsars, the soviet social-imperialists are worshippers of weapons and they take military strength buildup as the main means for grabbing hegemony. in these years, the soviet union has moved large numbers of warships from the black sea to the mediterranean to engage in a growing rivalry with the united states which has dominated the area since world war two.

at present, the soviet fleet permanently stationed in the mediterranean has surpassed the u.s. sixth fleet in strength. it is reported that the number of soviet warships patrolling the mediterranean averaged only five a day ten years ago, but now it has increased to 50 to 60. a west german paper pointed out that in the mediterranean, the soviet union has built up "a fleet capable of mustering up to more than 90 warships overnight". this fleet has submarines, missile destroyers and helicopter carriers and will be beefed up with two aircraft carriers now being constructed at an accelerated pace in the black sea. soviet gunboats and information-gathering trawlers have time and again intruded into the territorial waters of southern european countries. when the soviet union staged global naval exercises in april last year, the mediterranean fleet steamed through the strait of gibraltar to join forces with the southward baltic fleet in the vicinity of the azores in the atlantic. the two fleets practised a series of movements in line with a plan of joint operations for cutting off west europe's petroleum transport route and isolating and encircling west europe. more than 10 warships of the mediterranean fleet also intruded into waters to the northwest of italy's sicily island. the italian press pointed out that the control of the sea surface between the island and tunis in northern africa, where the narrowest part is only 140 kilometres in width, would enable one to cut off completely the sea communications between the east and west mediterranean.

while the soviet warships were acting recklessly in the mediterranean, huge soviet forces deployed on the northern part of the balkan peninsula staged numerous military exercises as a blackmail against certain balkan countries. the soviet union also set up a south europe command of the warsaw pact bloc on the peninsula, formed a south europe army corps of the bloc, expanded air-fields and depots in a great measure, and stockpiled huge amounts of military materiel. all these moves constituted a preparation for the opening up by force of a land route to the adriatic sea once it considers the right moment approaches, so as to realize the fond dream the old tsars had conceived for centuries.

while steadily enhancing its military threat against the mediterranean area, the soviet union has wooed

and divided countries in this area by taking advantage of their contradictions with the united states and the contradictions among themselves. it has also made use of the political and economic crises besetting these countries by means of inducements and pressure, and even infiltration and subversion, in an attempt to make a break-through in this "soft belly".

the italian press reports that during his visit to rome last summer, soviet foreign minister andrei gromyko openly called on italy to "set its political watch" with the soviet union. at the end of last year, when the kremlin played host to italian president giovanni leone in moscow, it made another vain attempt to coerce italy into more political commitments.

simultaneously with all this, the soviet union used every means, financial and political, to nurture pro-soviet forces in italy. it even openly attacked by name those italian statesmen who urged vigilance against pro-soviet forces, and encouraged others who sought compromise with the forces it had reared up.

beyond that, moscow has built up its espionage capabilities in italy. italian papers have reported that more than 90 soviet spies and approximately a thousand soviet intelligence agents were found worming their way into various fields of italian life -- political, military, economic and cultural.

the soviet union has also reached out its talons to portugal and spain on the iberian peninsula which controls the sea passages from the mediterranean to the atlantic.

after the downfall of the fascist regime of marcelo caetano in portugal, the soviet union lost no time in galvanizing the pro-soviet forces there, supplying them enormously with funds and arms, all for the purpose of drawing that country into its sphere of influence.

but the soviet scheme in portugal was frustrated when the military rebellion in support of the pro-soviet forces failed last november. unwilling to give up the battle, the soviet union is adopting new tactics to preserve its forces for a comeback.

meanwhile, taking advantage of the political unrest in spain after the death of franco, the soviet union is stepping up penetration into spain for an eventual control of the strait of gibraltar.

in greece and turkey, nato's two strategic bulwarks against soviet penetration into the mediterranean, the soviet union has eagerly tried to cash in on the battle of purposes arising from the cyprus crisis between greece and turkey, and between the two countries and the other nato countries. while sowing discord among them to fish in troubled waters, it has even challenged turkey's jurisdiction over the strategically vital straits bosporus and dardanelles.

in yugoslavia, anti-government organizations with soviet backing have been unearthed one after another in recent years. this makes it crystal clear that social-imperialism is feverishly engaged in subversive activities against that balkan state.

soviet behaviours in the mediterranean area clearly reveal what tricks moscow is up to in preaching "detente". the italian paper "nuova unita" has pointed out, "brezhnev's gunboats have placed our country within their firing range." another journal, "il popolo", says that the soviet union is indulged in the old "tzarist dream for dominating europe". the strategy of the soviet union "is an expansionist strategy" and its so-called detente "constitutes an ideal soil in moscow's expansion," the paper notes.

many other papers and public figures have warned against the danger of appeasement towards the soviet union. "il tempo", an italian paper, writes that to appease the strong for detente is to repeat the mistakes of munich, and this serves only to embolden the soviet union in its aggression against other countries. some statesmen maintain that while the soviet union is feverishly engaged in an arms race and committing penetration and expansion everywhere, to grant it huge loans is tantamount to sowing the wind and reap the whirlwind. a number of turkish m.p.s have come out with warnings against superpower intervention. calling for efforts to safeguard turkey's complete independence and sovereignty, they stress that having detached itself from the orbit of the united states, turkey must not let itself be drawn into any other orbit.

the mediterranean countries are bestirring themselves these years to increase their defence against soviet military threat so as to safeguard their own independence and security. this has so irritated the soviet revisionists that their official news agency, tass, and press have poured forth attacks on these countries, accusing them of "preparing for war in the mediterranean" and of working "against the relaxation of tensions." such ravings naturally have aroused widespread indignation. an italian statesman

has put it well: you should show no sign of weakness before a hungry wolf, nor any sign of mercy, which is equally dangerous; the only way is to fight it relentlessly. this view is striking a responsive chord in growing numbers of people in the mediterranean area.

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Soviet Revisionists' Militaristic "Detente"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1976)

the soviet social-imperialists' militaristic acts in angola have revealed the true nature of their strategy of "detente".

the brezhnev clique has been tirelessly singing the psalm of "detente" and swearing about its consistency and its adherence to the policy of "detente". it presents its "detente" as something excellent, asserting that "every nation, big or small, will benefit from detente."

what kind of stuff is the moscow-brand of "detente"? the crude soviet intervention in angola has at once widened the world people's field of vision.

in a short span of several months, the soviet union has sent by land, air and sea modern weapons to the value of hundreds of millions of u.s. dollars to angola with a population of only six million. it has dispatched thousands of military personnel and more than 10,000 mercenaries to that country. it was reported that the soviet air force had mobilized 400 planes to provide air cover for the expeditionary troops in angola. massive soviet tanks, armoured vehicles, rocket launchers and combat aircraft are in operation in angola. soviet cruisers equipped with the latest rocket weapons are plying along the angolan coasts ... war flames have spread in angola. thousands of angolan people have been killed and multitudes of refugees became destitute and homeless. countless villages were razed to the ground and the national economy of the country disastrously wrecked. soviet guns and tanks, planes and mercenaries, as the soviet paper "izvestia" put it, "are advancing irresistibly". in the face of this "offensive", the other superpower's sphere of influence in southern africa and the south atlantic has been gravely endangered.

moscow's large-scale armed intervention and military expansion on african soil make a striking contrast with the "detente" it has been singing day in, day out. even the soviet revisionists themselves felt embarrassed. that is why the soviet paper "pravda" hurriedly came out with an article entitled "a talk on the angola situation", trying to defend the soviet revisionists' inconsistency. it noted: "despite the complex situation, detente is still the main current of the present situation." in other words, the soviet social-imperialists' aggression and expansion, moscow's military intervention in the internal affairs of angola and its long-cherished desire to turn angola into a soviet colony, are only a "minor issue" about which no fuss should be made.

the soviet revisionist renegade clique has lauded to the skies the recent "conference on european security and cooperation" in order to cover up its arms expansion and war preparations, delude the people of all countries, and lull and tie the other superpower hand and foot. then the soviet union and the u.s. held talks on the limitation of strategic weapons with each trying to cripple the other. the dust and din of "detente" thus filled the air. at this very moment, the soviet social-imperialists provoked single-handedly the civil war in angola in its contention with the u.s. imperialists for that country. when the sly russian new tsars discovered their opponent accommodating and forbearing in the scramble, they unhesitatingly began to "unfold an active offensive". the valiant angolan people who finally overthrew the nearly five-century-long colonial rule after waging a protracted armed struggle against portuguese colonialism refused to be slaves again and rose against the contention of the two superpowers. nevertheless, to reach their aim of exclusive control over angola, the soviet social-imperialists most truculently carried out armed suppression against the people of two liberation organizations and plunged them into a bloodbath.

commenting on the old tsars' foreign policy, marx vividly pointed out: "the russian bear is certainly capable of anything, so long as he knows the other animals he has to deal with to be capable of nothing." the soviet social-imperialists today are inheriting this tradition of bullying the weak and fearing the strong.

what the soviet social-imperialists have been doing in angola fully exposed the essence of their "detente". it is designed to lull others in order to facilitate their aggression and expansion and to bind their opponent in order to make a big go in their contention. referring to the alleged "detente", a

u.s. newspaper said recently: "in other words, moscow wants america to roll over and play dead while the soviet union gains influence and territory."

at present, more and more people have seen through the essence of the soviet social-imperialists' "detente". a western news agency pointed out that in order to scramble for europe, the soviet union, under the cover of "detente", is peeling africa like a ripe banana. it is pushing southward from the east and west coasts of africa. the events in angola are only a "test" and a "prelude" to such a militaristic "detente".

the new soviet tsars' aggression against angola shows that the soviet social-imperialists, who are the most zealous in playing with the "detente" fraud, are the chief culprits of strangling national liberation movements and the most dangerous source of war. the soviet revisionists' intervention may bring temporary difficulties and twists to the angolan and other african peoples' struggle but can never prevent them from marching forward. the soviet revisionists will certainly meet with the same ignominious failure as portugal did in their colonial expansion.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Exposes Soviet Hegemonism

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentary entitled "a ridiculous extraordinary assertion", exposing the hegemonic features of the soviet revisionists. excerpts from the commentary read:

can a small nation safeguard its own security or not?

the weekly "new times", mouthpiece of the soviet revisionist ruling clique, gives an extraordinary answer to this question in an article in its latest issue dealing with the asian collective security problem. it says: "can each nation safeguard its own security? theoretically, a big country with a large population can probably do it. as for small ones, however, it is a hard nut to crack."

in the eyes of the soviet revisionists, small nations have no security to speak of because they are small and weak. they do not have sufficient manpower

to establish big military forces, nor can they afford to buy sophisticated aircraft, missiles and warships. this means that small nations have to hide under big powers' "protective umbrella" and rely on their "power" and good graces to safeguard their own security. to put it more bluntly, it means that small nations will feel "safer" and no longer have to worry about their own security if they willingly submit themselves to a big power and their people become its citizens. the small nations should be deeply grateful to the soviet revisionist propagandists for having thought out such a brilliant idea excl.

however, it may be asked: why in the world today small countries do not live in security and who threatens and encroaches upon their security? is it not precisely one or two superpowers, especially you, soviet revisionists, who pursue the policy of aggression and expansion? you lord it over others everywhere, do everything in your power to subvert, control, intervene and bully the medium and small countries, encroach upon their sovereignty and endanger the security of the people of various countries. in asia for example, the overambitious soviet social-imperialists have tried by every means to carry out penetration and expansion there. they have been viciously posing a menace to the peace and security of the continent, eager to bring the whole of asia into its sphere of influence some day. the so-called "asian collective security system" zealously peddled by the soviet revisionists over the years is precisely a gimmick dished up for the purpose of realizing their criminal scheme. the assertion of the soviet "new times" unintentionally reveals the real aim of the so-called "asian collective security system".

the absurd allegation that small nations cannot safeguard their security was made by the soviet revisionists at a time when large numbers of medium and small nations are daily awakening and showing their might strength. their assertion will only serve as another teaching material by negative example and enable the world people to see more clearly the ugly features of the soviet revisionists in their pursuance of hegemonism and big-power chauvinism.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese People's Insurance Company Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1976)

a chinese people's insurance company delegation led by feng tien-shun, general manager of the company, left peking by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of the vietnamese insurance company.

it was seen off at the airport by keng tao-ming, vice-president of the people's bank of china; sung kuo-hua, deputy general manager of the chinese people's insurance company; and nguyen phuong vu, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairese Government Delegation Visit Peking Tank Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 17, 1976)

the government delegation of the republic of zaire led by engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga, commissioner of state for political affairs, today visited a tank unit of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army and was accorded a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters.

when the distinguished zairese guests arrived in the company of deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff ho cheng-wen, pai hsueh-tien and other leading members of the unit cordially shook hands with the guests while the fighters beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans to extend a warm welcome to the visitors.

pai hsueh-tien briefed the guests on how the unit has developed and grown and its current military and political training under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the guests were shown military drills by the tankmen.

mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy here, accompanied the delegation on its visit to the unit.

accompanying the guests on the visit were chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; lo hsu, deputy director of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry; and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Kenyan Paper Condemns Soviet Stand Against 200 Mile Territorial Limit

(NCNA-English Nairobi, Feb. 16, 1976)

"daily nation" in an editorial today refuted the slanders the soviet paper "pravda" hurled at the developing countries which advocate 200 nautical miles as their territorial waters. the kenyan paper pointed out that the objective of the soviet union is to plunder the marine resources of various countries and "turn the world's oceans into a scene of espionage and intrigue and spying and conflict."

the editorial says that in the first place, it is a fact that some island nations depend entirely on fish as their main natural resource in terms of food and revenue. in such instances, such nations suffer when the more powerful nations send their trawlers to areas near their coast, thereby reducing the quantity of fish for their national consumption. there is, therefore, a prior case for increasing the 12 mile limit, it adds.

it says, "it should be stated that there are electronic fishing devices which attract fish from distances nearing 200 miles, so that the nations may rightly argue that their resources are being taken by the foreign nations."

the editorial points out, "another ground for advocating 200 mile limit is that the trawlers -- especially the russian trawlers -- are not just trawlers; most of them are fitted with electronic spying gadgets." therefore, pravda's innuendo against a developing country "should be read in converse for the true meaning -- 200 mile limit would hinder russia's objective of turning the world's oceans into a scene of espionage and intrigue and spying and conflict."

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ECLECTICISM

Eclecticism Is a Tactic Habitually Used by Revisionism

by

Ch'in Huai-wen (秦怀文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 8, 1976)

The use of eclectic tactics to negate or revise the taking of class struggle as the key link, negate the great proletarian cultural revolution, tamper with the Party's basic line and restore capitalism is one of the characteristics of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts during the previous period. Lenin once pointed out: "In falsifying Marxism in opportunist fashion, the substitution of eclecticism for dialectics is the easiest way of deceiving the masses." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 188) The stripping of the disguise of eclecticism and the exposure of its reactionary essence are of great significance toward adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persistently continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, opposing revisionism and consolidating and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The basic requirement of materialist dialectics is to make a concrete analysis of the movement of opposites in things, particularly to grasp the principal contradiction and the principal aspect of a contradiction. Only thus can we grasp the essential and main aspects of things, grasp the decisive link in the chain of the development of things, and correctly know and transform the world. The many arguments of the eclecticists appear to be "wholesome." They pick something here and there, and place the principal and secondary contradictions and the principal and secondary aspects of a contradiction on an equal footing without distinguishing between the first and the second, the main trend and side issues. "Both this and that" and

"on the one hand and on the other hand" are their conventional expressions. They make use of eclectic tactics to conceal the truth of things and blur the essence of things in order to lead people astray.

The Party's basic line tells us that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction in the entire historical period of socialism. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, other contradictions can be readily solved. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Class struggle is the key link, and everything else hinges on it." Only when the line is grasped can everything fall into place. The various fronts can properly carry out the various specific lines of work and specific policies of the Party and fulfill the Party's various fighting tasks only when they firmly grasp hold of this key link.

However, some people are opposed to taking class struggle as the key link. They played with eclectic tactics, confuse the key link and the detailed items, put them on an equal footing, and even describe the detailed items as key links. They call whatever they work on as the key link. Thus, they fundamentally negate the Party's basic line.

Not long ago, the absurd arguments of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts in educational circles denied that the contradiction between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines was the present-day principal contradiction on the educational front, and fabricated a contradiction between "working for four modernizations" and "writing off culture" to take its place. They nonsensically said that at present "the greatest danger is not going to school" and "writing off culture." The absurd arguments in scientific and technical circles also said: "The principal contradiction at present is that the intellectuals dare not engage in theoretical study." They vainly attempted to make use of all these to benumb the fighting will of the proletariat, cover up the attack of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, and rehabilitate the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in the spheres of education, science and technology.

Marxism holds that in the contradiction between politics and economy (as well as vocational affairs, techniques, etc.), politics is the principal aspect. Compared with economy (as well as vocational affairs, techniques, etc.), politics is the primary thing. Politics is in command of economy, vocational affairs and techniques, and they cannot be set on an equal footing. Politics stands for struggle between various classes. The revisionists purposely put politics and other things on an equal footing to negate and revise the taking of class struggle as the key link with the aim to bring about restoration and regression, and carry out counter-attack in revenge.

After the October Revolution, Bukharin, the opportunist inside the Russian Party, advertised that "no matter whether they are political or economic factors, none of them can be discarded." Lenin exposed Bukharin for "secretly replacing the dialectical relationship between politics and economy with eclecticism." He pointed out: "Politics is the concentrated expression of the economy." "Compared with the economy, politics cannot but come first. Without affirming this point, one has forgotten the most rudimentary common knowledge of Marxism." Bukharin and company also tried their utmost to

disguise themselves as "caring for the increase of production." Lenin severely denounced them saying, "The entire issue lies (and as seen from the Marxist viewpoint, it also can only lie) in that if a class does not correctly handle problems politically, it cannot maintain its rule and consequently also cannot solve its production tasks." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, pp. 449, 441 and 442)

Those absurd arguments of the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts whipped up in educational circles outwardly discuss politics as well as vocational affairs in the name of "all-round implementation," but by attacking with the words that "politics is now pounding against vocational affairs," opposing proletarian politics in command, and publicizing the bourgeois notions of "vocation affairs come first" and "techniques come first," they in fact advocate that bourgeois politics should come first.

In scientific and technical circles, there are also some people who put politics and vocational affairs on an equal footing and claim that the relationship between the two "is not which should dominate over which." It is under this pretext of eclecticism that they raise the cry, "It is necessary to whip up a vocational typhoon, and if the eighth grade is not strong enough, make it the twelfth grade." Most evidently, this kind of "typhoon" which they have whipped up is the out-and-out evil wind of revisionism. They even advocate that "the scientific and technical front should not talk about the dictatorship of the proletariat." These fallacies of theirs are just a replay of the old tunes of "the theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of productive forces" consistently advocated by the revisionists.

Back on the eve of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao had made tit-for-tat criticism of the revisionist argument advocating that politics and economy, politics and techniques, and politics and vocational affairs "are of equal rank." He explicitly pointed out: "We should be vigilant against those who do not believe in giving prominence to politics, pretend to obey the order of giving prominence to politics, but spread eclecticism (i.e., opportunism) themselves."

Only by adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and insisting on putting proletarian politics in command of the economy, techniques and vocational affairs can our economic construction, science and technology forge ahead along the correct track to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, and meet the requirement of building China into a powerful socialist modern country before the end of this century. Once we depart from the Party's basic line, depart from the command of proletarian politics and give up the proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie, capitalist restoration will take place any time, and the history of the Soviet Union with "satellites sent up to the sky, and the red flag plummeting to the ground" will also be repeated in China. How can we not keep a sharp vigilance!

Eclecticism also uses the theory of class conciliation to replace the Marxist theory of class struggle. The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines imply the relationship of the unity of opposites with one side "swallowing up" and defeating the other. Nevertheless, from the opportunists of the Second International to the Soviet

revisionist renegade clique, and from Ch'en Tu-hsiu to Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, everyone publicized the eclectic theory of class conciliation. The opportunists of the Second International used "eclecticism and sophistry to cater to the bourgeoisie and blur out all that is concrete and precise in class struggle." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 708) When Chiang Kai-shek staged the "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup d'etat, Ch'en Tu-hsiu proposed that "for a considerable period of time, we must maintain an eclectic line of the Golden Mean." Very obviously, Ch'en Tu-hsiu's "eclectic line of the Golden Mean" was an out-and-out Right-opportunist line advocating class conciliation and class capitulation. Lin Piao attacked the Marxist philosophy of struggle of going to the extreme. He nonsensically said that "the law of the unity of opposites is the law of combining two into one" and that "the selection of the appropriate" "middle course" was "dialectics." He advertised that contradictions could be solved through "conciliation," and wantonly opposed the revolutionary dialectics of one dividing into two as well as the Party's basic line.

Lenin said: "Dialectics is replaced with eclecticism. 'The middle course' 'conciliates' the two extremes, lacks a clear, positive and clear-cut conclusion, and wavers from side to side." "As a matter of fact, class contradictions are daily getting more and more acute, but in public speeches, this kind of contradiction is conciliated and alleviated," and "the wide gap with opportunism in theory and in actual politics is ignored." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXXIX, p. 5) Lenin's analysis deeply exposed the essence of the eclectic theory of class conciliation.

Not long ago, some people on the educational front said: "The proposal of doing just the opposite of what the educational line of those 17 years did is wrong." This is to say that the proletarian educational line and the bourgeois educational line are not opposed to each other but can be reconciled. This kind of eclectic fallacy is precisely the revisionist stuff. In the 17 years before the great cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company frantically pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education in a vain attempt to use education as their tool for restoring capitalism. How can we not give tit for tat and make thorough criticism of this revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i's! In the final analysis, all contradictory opposites are "doing the opposite of the other." They are in unity as well as in struggle. Chairman Mao pointed out: "Either the East wind prevails over the West wind or the West wind prevails over the East wind. There is no room for conciliation on the question of the line." The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by Chairman Mao himself started from the battle-front of culture and education. Those who oppose doing the opposite of the revisionist line in education seek only to make a breach on the educational battlefront, negate the great proletarian cultural revolution and call home the soul of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

The philosophical base of eclecticism is subjective idealism. It uses the subjective theory of relativity and sophistry to take the place of materialist dialectics, and entirely ignores and even wantonly distorted the objective reality. Those bourgeois aristocrats and lords who have whipped up the Right-deviation wind to reverse verdicts completely ignore and turn a deaf ear to the profound changes made since the great proletarian cultural

revolution, to the sturdy growth of socialist new things and to the tremendous achievements made on all fronts. They do not make any investigation and study, do not listen to the opinions of the masses, and criticize and express dissatisfaction in practically everything. With eclectic tactics, they abstractly affirm and concretely negate all fruits of revolution, thus puffing up the bourgeoisie and lowering the morale of the proletariat. What they have done runs counter to the objective reality and could not stand the test of practice. Isn't their world outlook out-and-out subjective idealism?

Eclecticism has its deep class origin. In the acute and complicated class struggle, it invariably reflects the interests of the decaying and declining exploiting classes. As Marxism enjoys a very high prestige among the working class and the masses of the people, and as the situation of class struggle is getting more and more unfavorable to the bourgeoisie, the revisionists representing the interests of the bourgeoisie do nothing else but to disguise themselves in order to oppose Marxism. Very often, they dare not openly oppose the principle of Marxism. They outwardly acknowledged it but actually try to emasculate its revolutionary soul and "supplement" and "revise" it with bourgeois reactionary ideas. Actually, the ideological system of the proletariat and that of the bourgeoisie are fundamentally opposed to each other, but the revisionists arbitrarily work out a compromise to reconcile the two. Outwardly they are without bias and without favor, but in actual fact they stand on the side of the bourgeoisie. It is precisely in this sense that we say revisionism is bound to make use of eclecticism, and eclecticism is in fact revisionism. At present, great victories have been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line going deeper into people's minds, the situation is excellent. Under such conditions, those who represent the interests of the bourgeoisie and practice revisionism are bound to play with eclectic tactics.

In order to consolidate and develop the fruits of victory of the great cultural revolution, and carry the revolution on the educational, scientific, technical and other fronts through to the end, we must learn to use the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to observe problems and criticize fallacies of eclecticism or revisionism, so that socialist revolution and construction will forever advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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REVOLUTION IN DESIGNING

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Give Impetus to "Three-in-One Combination" On-the-Spot Designing

by

the Tach'ing Oilfield Scientific Research and Design Institute

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1975)

"Three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing is a socialist new thing created by the masses in the revolution in designing. For more than a decade, especially under the propulsion of the great proletarian cultural revolution and through the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, "three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing has been treading an ever-widening road. This has effectively promoted the reform of design work, so that designing could better conform to the requirement for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, and make contributions toward building and developing the Tach'ing Oilfield. This is a rich fruit scored by the great proletarian cultural revolution in the field of designing.

Go Forward, Not Backward

In the past, design work just copied the revisionist pattern. The designers waited in their big office buildings for others to entrust them with tasks and supply them with data, and they just made out drawings copied from "books." This method of "building carts behind closed doors" had long since incurred suspicion and dissatisfaction from the working masses. At the inceptive stage of the Tach'ing Oilfield, a group of designers from various big cities of the motherland came to the place to work together with the broad masses of staff members and workers at Tach'ing for the speedy construction of the oilfield, with nothing but the blue sky overhead and the barren land under their feet. Led by the Party and helped by the working masses, they paid attention to going deep into the midst of realities to integrate themselves with the workers. They overcame a number of difficult problems in construction, and turned out some designs of higher quality.

However, when they had just taken the first step forward, some people influenced by revisionism said that this method of designing was "in disorder and too irregular, with no resemblance to designing." They hung on the door of the design institute on the spot the signboard, "Restricted area for designing; no admittance," to bar the broad masses of workers from it. Later, on the ground that "it is necessary to find a quiet place for designing purpose," they arbitrarily pulled away the majority of designers to a big city more than 1,000 li away from the oilfield. Thus, on-the-spot designing went back to the beaten path.

However, when these same designers came to the city and sat in their big office buildings, they could only draw a tiger from a cat. In six months,

they designed over 100 projects and made out more than 1,000 drawings. After these were sent to the oilfield, only two items could be used with some reluctance after due revision, and all the rest were scrapped. In the face of facts, these people could not but admit their mistake, and the broad masses of designers again returned to the spot. We mobilized the broad masses of designers to analyze the essence of this advance and retreat from the plane of the two-line struggle, thus enabling them to realize profoundly that doing "regular" designing in a "quiet" big building was in fact taking the old revisionist road, and that the regular method of the proletariat, or the socialist road for designing lay only in taking root on the spot and doing design work on the basis of three-in-one combination.

Correct Designs Come from Practice

Do correct designs come from the social practice of the broad masses, or from the minds of certain people with "designing wisdom"? This has always been an acute struggle between the two types of the theory of knowledge in the field of designing. It is also an important problem that must first be solved in carrying out "three-in-one combiation" on-the-spot designing.

When we designed an oil tank before the great cultural revolution, although the designers worked on the spot, they did not thoroughly understand the objective situation. The design was incompatible with the actual conditions in many respects, and this brought difficulties to production and operation. Using this design as an example, we mobilized the designers to study Chairman Mao's works "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and carried out deep-going discussions. They all realized that correct designs could only originate from social practice. An important content of the revolution in designing is to solve the question of divorcement of designing from practice. If a person went to work on the spot but kept his mind at the higher level, and failed to combine theory with practice, he would fundamentally run counter to the purport of on-the-spot designing. This discussion effectively pounded against idealism in the minds of the designers, and helped a good many comrades correctly orient their thinking. When another oil tank was designed later, the designers brought with them their luggage and went to the site of the oil tank to take part in labor in shifts. Through actively absorbing the practical experience of the workers, they turned out a new tank design of high standards, and were acclaimed by the workers.

In recent years after completing the task of planning and designing a new oilfield, we gathered together over 100 designers and linked them with several hundred workers and cadres from construction and production units to organize 15 "three-in-one combination" investigation groups for conducting comprehensive investigations into the history, present state, contradictions and conditions of development of the various systems of the old oilfield. They dissected and analyzed various kinds of key installations on more than 5,200 selected spots, and on this basis, held more than 250 investigation meetings, symposiums and analysis meetings of all descriptions. Through meticulous investigation and study, they mastered large quantities of first-hand information and superbly fulfilled the design task at a high speed.

However, since "three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing is a new thing, some people are bound to criticize and find fault with it. Some

people think that "three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing only stresses practice but neglects theory and technology. This is completely at variance with the actual conditions. In these years, the broad masses of designers in our design institute closely integrated themselves with the workers and cadres to carry out designing as well as scientific research. In the course of designing the Tach'ing Oilfield, we adopted altogether over 1,200 items of technical innovation. Among them more than 70 were important results of scientific research, and some were already up to advanced world standards. Could these achievements be attained by neglecting theory and technology?

It must also be pointed out that while theories and techniques must of course be used in designing, these theories and techniques can play their due role only when they are closely linked with practice. For instance, on the question of what kind of anti-corrosion insulating material should be used in laying pipes, we received a profound lesson. At first, we used technical prescriptions commonly used in China and foreign countries. As a result, the pipes corroded in no time and were unfit for use. Later, after thoroughly studying the properties of water, soil and crude oil at the Tach'ing Oilfield and the range of temperature under which oil was transported, we found that the original prescriptions were summed up under foreign conditions and were not applicable to the conditions of Tach'ing. Therefore, we trial-produced a new-type of anti-corrosion insulating material in light of the special features of the Tach'ing Oilfield, thus solving this technical problem. Likewise, many new techniques adopted by Tach'ing in the past few years were also developed by linking theory with reality and by the combination of workers, technicians and cadres.

The Participation of the Working Class in Designing Is a Revolution

Should we simply rely on a few experts to do design work or rely on the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians? This is another major problem that must be solved in order to carry out "three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing.

In the past, design units relied only on a few "experts" and "authorities" to "run institutes," thus exercising dictatorship over the proletariat in the field of designing. The practice of "three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing to let the broad masses, especially the workers, mount the stage of designing is an effective measure for smashing this revisionist system and a revolution in the field of designing.

Some people once held that the workers could not carry out design work because they knew nothing about design techniques and were unable to prepare drawings or do calculations. This idea is wrong in the extreme. The broad masses of workers have high awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. They are the most resolute in carrying out the Party's general and specific policies and also have rich practical experience. The open-air sedimentation tank and the giant uninsulated molten steel container presently used in Tach'ing are created by the workers. According to many technical data, as Tach'ing is situated in the frigid zone, for the sake of preventing freezing, the sedimentation tank must be designed indoors and the molten steel container must be provided with a thick insulating layer.

We also designed them in this way at first. However, the worker comrades who were bold in practice and in revolution refused to be tied down by these old conventions. Through practice, they discovered that although the open-air sedimentation tank would be frozen in winter, so long as water was deep enough, freezing would not take place beneath the top layer of ice. So it could still function as a sedimentation tank after freezing set in. Similarly, they also discovered that in the giant molten steel container, with the exception of a layer of ice which would form on the wall, the great part of the container would not be frozen in the severe cold winter due to the continuous flow of molten steel, and it could still be used without the insulating layer. These creations are fit for practical purpose because they have found a way out of the inalterable law of freezing in some technical specifications, and saved the state plenty of funds. Numerous similar examples can be cited. Such good designs can be made only by relying on the rich practical experience of the workers. The designers could not have done so with their own brains alone.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of designers vigorously criticized the idealist historical concept of "the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class" advocated by Lin Piao and Confucius, and attached greater importance to the role played by the broad masses of workers in the revolution in designing. From investigation and study to the formulation of design proposals, we can see the participation of large numbers of workers. On the basis of "three-in-one combination" investigation and through the design, construction and production units, we respectively put forward eight design proposals. Afterward we convened a symposium participated in by over 300 workers, technicians and cadres, and spent more than one month to "closely scrutinize" and fully discuss such proposals. At the same time, we also adopted the method of linking views expressed at and outside the symposium by asking the worker representatives to bring back with them the proposals and extensively solicit opinions among thousands of workers so as to give form to a mass movement in the real sense. Finally, we centralized the correct opinions of the masses and fixed the design proposal.

Looking back over the course of struggle in the past few years, we realize that the practice of "three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing is in essence a profound struggle for the reform of design work with dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and is also an important way for the designers to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. The great cultural revolution has accelerated the large-scale development of the revolution in designing, but the struggle is still a protracted and formidable one. We are determined to strive to consolidate and develop the results already attained, and triumphantly advance along the road of the revolution in designing charted by Chairman Mao.

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Praising the Revolution in Designing

by

Kung Yeh-p'ing (公冶平)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1975)

There have always been two lines of practice in design work. Should we adopt the open-door method or the closed-door method? Should we rely on the working masses and practice the principle of the three-in-one combination of workers, technicians and cadres or rely on a few experts? Should we insist on practice above all else or promote idealism and metaphysics? These two lines lead to two sets of results.

The comrades of the Tach'ing Scientific Research and Design Institute have scored very good results by integrating themselves with the workers. But at one time, they backtracked and achieved nothing in the end. This course reflects that the revolution in designing is bound to meet with all kinds of resistance, but it also shows at the same time that this new thing developed during the great cultural revolution -- "three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing with the working class mounting the stage of designing -- is full of vitality and is warmly welcomed by the broad masses. The splendid results achieved by the comrades of the Tach'ing Design Institute in "three-in-one combination" on-the-spot designing have forcefully shown that perseverance in relying on the broad masses of workers, practicing "two participations, one change, three combinations," and launching the revolution in designing in compliance with the principle of "the Constitution of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" put forward by Chairman Mao under the unified leadership of the Party committee is the fundamental guarantee for achieving high speed and superior quality in design work.

Why is it that some people disapprove of socialist new things? First, their standpoint is wrong. They invariably stand on the side of the bourgeoisie consciously or unconsciously and use the bourgeois viewpoint to appraise socialist new things. Second, their method of viewing problems is wrong. They see only some phenomena and things of minor importance, but fail to see and even negate the essential and main aspects of things. Third, they can only follow the beaten track, are accustomed to sticking to old ways, and often frown on revolutionary changes. Just as Chairman Mao says: "When something new appears, they always voice their disapproval and rush to oppose it. Afterward, they have to admit their mistake and make some self-criticism. But the next time something new appears, they go through the same process all over again. This is their pattern of behavior in regard to anything and everything new."

What should be done with sufferers from this difficult-to-cure illness? It is necessary to make them "spare some time to go among the masses to see for themselves what the masses are thinking and doing" in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching. Go and see for yourself the great revolution launched by the broad masses in the sphere of education, the sphere of designing, and all spheres of the superstructure! There, great

changes delightful to all are taking place. Old things are gradually being swept away, and new things are sturdily maturing. New things invariably will replace all old things. This is irresistible like the angry waves of the ocean. All revolutionaries should enthusiastically welcome and support this vigorous revolutionary situation of infinite vitality, and also should plunge themselves into this great change. Can there be still any question about this?

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Wuhan University's Mathematics Department
Advances in Education Revolution

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 18, 1976)

members of the mathematics department of wuhan university have successfully transformed the old disciplines in line with the proletarian concept of education during the education revolution. they have also introduced new specialities to meet the country's needs and raised the standards of the graduates.

on the whole, the transformation is aimed at linking up mathematics closely with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, thus directly serving the socialist economic base.

three new specialities -- computation mathematics, computing techniques and computer software -- have been added in the department which had only one speciality, that of mathematics, before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the new establishments added include a factory making special purpose electronic computers, a computing centre and an applied mathematics laboratory which studies subjects related to weather forecasting, theories of satellite orbits and statistical mechanics of rock masses.

members of the department maintain regular contact with a score of factories and people's communes in undertaking the study of some 30 important topics in the fields of petrochemistry, metallurgy, hydroelectric power, railways, shipbuilding and civil engineering, meteorology and national defence. the results thus far obtained have all been adopted for use, some of them filling gaps in the country's science and technology.

before the cultural revolution, however, the department was seriously divorced from proletarian politics and productive labour. the bourgeois-minded scholars in those days described mathematics as a "science of the brain" and the department as a "cradle for the elite." worse still, they rejected enrolment of worker-peasant-soldier students, smearing them as "too dull to study mathematics."

guided by chairman mao's instruction "education should be revolutionized," the department started during the cultural revolution to enrol students with practical experience from among the workers, peasants and soldiers. the teachers and students have

since practised open-door training to gear mathematical studies to directly serve industry, agriculture and scientific research.

the 61 worker-peasant-soldier students of the mathematics speciality, following chairman mao's education policy, have achieved an all-round development morally, intellectually and physically through participation in the three great revolutionary movements. they completed study of 60 subjects as part of their graduation projects.

using the method of multivariate regression and stepwise regression analysis, a group of students working in a steel mill brought to light the relationship between chemical composition and the mechanical properties of rolled steel, then worked out a scientific process and thesis for determining the standards of different types of alloy steel. their graduation papers were well received at the national conference of probability and statistics.

some of the other graduation projects have been commended as original theoretical contributions. cooperating with meteorological workers in the study of numerical prediction, students of the equation group suggested a bold revision of the established differential equation used in meteorological research. through experiments on different time-space difference schemes, they found a satisfactory scheme for the equation which has been put to use by one of the aerological research institutes.

on top of theoretical dissertation and generalization of practical experience, the worker-peasant-soldier students' graduation papers are imbued with a strong determination to build china into a powerful modern socialist state. this alone elevates the papers far beyond the theses done by the so-called "elitists" trained before the cultural revolution. li kuo-ping, a veteran professor of the department, observed: "these worker-peasant-soldier students are far superior to the previous graduates in terms of their ability to solve practical problems, their theoretical analysis, creativity in work and organizational capability."

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Achievements by Shanghai Research Institute of Atomic Nucleus

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 19, 1976)

the shanghai nuclear research institute completed over 100 items last year, five times the figure for 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a decisive factor behind the achievements was the staff members' integration with the workers and peasants in their work.

twelve of the completed items, some of which filled the gaps in the sphere of china's science and technology, are of great importance in promoting the growth of economy and strengthening national defence.

influenced by liu shao-chi's revisionist line before the cultural revolution, the staff members of the institute shut themselves up in the labs, and concerned themselves little with the problems of national economic development and production.

during the cultural revolution, they criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and have since followed the policy that scientific research must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour. their research work is now conducted in an "open-door" way with the scientific research personnel going to factories, mines and villages to look into the needs of industry and agriculture and to conduct scientific research with the help of the workers and peasants.

research work on isotope instruments and meters had begun before the cultural revolution but, due to the "closed-door" policy, was not applicable to production. during the cultural revolution, researchers took their work into the factories and joined the workers in designing and trial-producing. last year alone, they succeeded in turning out a good number of isotope instruments and meters, including isotopic x-ray fluorescence analysers, level and thickness gauges and leakage detectors, of which some have already been applied in production.

an agricultural atomic energy group has been set up to help boost farm production. last year, the institute helped irradiate more than 1,000 batches of various kinds of seeds in east china.

great efforts have been made to study and produce radioisotopes and labeled compounds required in industry, agriculture and medical work. in 1975, achievements in this field totalled some 40 items, three times the 1974 figure.

in their investigation on cancer, research personnel went to factories, villages and hospitals and with the workers succeeded in less than one year in making a transistorized detector for skin and intra-muscular tumours. the detector's percentage of accuracy is around 90 per cent.

last year they invited workers, cadres and technicians of over 1,500 factories and units to join in their research work. the researchers helped with the irradiation of various samples and the making of radioisotopes and labeled compounds, the researching and manufacturing of nuclear electronic instruments and a good number of problems in analyzing and measuring.

recently, the institute made a breakthrough in analysing activation of charged particles. they succeeded in analyzing particular micro-elements in silicon, copper steel and other materials, thus providing many plants with urgently needed information.

new progress in research has been made in the fields of nuclear physics and radiation chemistry.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

China Transforms Its Land and Rivers

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1976)

in the last five years ending 1975, china built farmland improvement projects and planted trees on a scale bigger than in any previous five-year period.

working with revolutionary determination, rural cadres and commune members have built new irrigation facilities and improved existing ones. reshaped low-yield fields left over by the centuries of small peasant economy and steadily enlarged the area giving stable and high yields irrespective of drought or heavy rainfall.

by relying on the prowess and effort of the people's communes, the cadres and commune members have forced back rolling sand dunes and carved out green oases from deserts. people's communes along the sea coast have wrested large tracts of farmland from surf-washed beaches. the country's afforestated area has been extended and denuded mountains and barren land have been covered with a green mantle of trees.

while the central people's government continues to finance major projects, for the harnessing of the haiho, huai, yellow and other big rivers, the counties and people's communes in all parts of the country undertake to build medium-sized and small water control and farm improvement projects in their own areas. the average number of people taking part in the mammoth winter-spring construction campaigns in each of the last five years exceeds one hundred million. several hundred thousand to over one million cadres at all levels have been working alongside the commune members on the construction sites. a new development in recent years is that many areas have set aside from five to ten per cent of their manpower as special building teams to carry on construction work all the year round.

in each of the five years from 1971 to 1975, china on the average enlarged its irrigated area by over 1.3 million hectares and improved the drainage on roughly another 1.3 million hectares prone to waterlogging. in many arid hilly areas new irrigation canals now wind across steep slopes and rocky precipices to lead in water. a number of places along the yellow river have set up electric pumping stations which lift the river water 100 to 200 metres to dry upland areas. in northwest china's kansu province alone, more than 200 such water-lifting pumping stations have been built. quite a number of areas which used to become

waterlogged after heavy rainfall are now protected by criss-crossing drainage ditches, the larger ones being navigable for boats or junks.

pump wells, which were non-existent in china's countryside before, now dot the northern part of china which has rich ground water resources. nearly one million pump wells were sunk in northern china in the last three years alone, bringing the total number of pump wells in this part of the country up to 1.7 million.

hydro-geologists, cadres and commune members have conducted surveys in search of ground water. they have located pump-well sites not only on the plains but also in limestone areas and on loess highlands. they have bored freshwater wells in areas where only brackish ground water was found before.

thanks to the construction of the pump wells and other irrigation facilities, the three provinces of hopei, shantung and honan which long suffered from drought, now have about half of their farmland irrigated. the extension of the irrigated area explains why the northern part of china was able to triumph over successive years of severe drought to reap rich harvests. by contrast, a severe drought of shorter duration that hit five northern provinces in 1920 caused widespread crop failure that affected 20 million inhabitants.

in southern china, large numbers of reservoirs, storage ponds and electric, diesel and water turbine pumps have been added. the total capacity of irrigation and drainage pumps in use in rural china has doubled in the last five years and now reaches 40 million h.p.

china on the average deep-ploughed and levelled 3.3 to 4 million hectares of farmland in each of the five years from 1971 to 1975.
it also improved during this period low-yield poor soils, including alkaline and saline soils, red earth, cold water-soaked fields, boggy land and other types of poor soil. alkali salts in the soil used to form a layer of white incrustation in the dry spring season over large tracts in the northern part of china and the coastal areas, and this made it impossible for the young crop seedlings to take root. local communes and brigades have washed away the salts through irrigation and drainage, covered the alkali fields with river silt, or turned them into wet rice paddies so that the water in the fields dilute the alkali content of the soil. by these and other measures, they have improved over half of china's alkali farmland.
more than half of the cold water-soaked fields, boggy fields and other low-yield soils in southern china, too, have been improved.

on the vast plains, numerous small, irregular farm plots have been transformed into large fields suitable for mechanized farming. the fields there now resemble a vast chequerboard, marked out by criss-crossing irrigation and drainage ditches. sloping farmland is being rebuilt step by step into tiers of farming terraces.

hemmed in on three sides by deserts, minchin county in kansu province, northwest china, is an outstanding example in the battle waged against drought and shifting sand. in the nearly one hundred years before liberation, six thousand villages and 17,300 hectares of farmland in this county were engulfed by sand driven southward by windstorms. the county seat was buried twice and was twice moved southward. today, a great green wall formed by oleaster and other drought-resistant trees extends 300 kilometres to ward off sandstorms. the local people have steadily pushed north and force the sand to retreat, reversing the centuries of history marking man's retreat before the advancing sand. since 1970, the county has sunk more than 5,000 pump wells, bringing most of its farmland under irrigation. the county's grain output shot up by 50 per cent in five years.

northwest china's yulin area with a population of 2.2 million faces desert to the north. this area, in northern shensi province, built 30,000 soil conservation and irrigation projects in the last five years. over 330,000 hectares of trees planted there since liberation have survived and grown up, and grass has also been widely grown. three tree shelter belts totalling 950 kilometres long are being created to intercept wind and sand storms. fifty oases, each covering over 660 hectares, have emerged in the desert area.

people's communes along the east china coast in chekiang province have built dykes to wall in and reclaim polder land. altogether 66,000 hectares of sea beaches have been reclaimed in the province since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. half of this work was done in the last five years. many areas have reaped high yields from polder land from the very year it was opened up.

the emancipated slaves in tibet have cut irrigation canals out of sheer cliffs on "the roof of the world" and built terraced fields at the foot of snow-capped mountains. in the last three years alone, 5,000 reservoirs and ponds and 5,000 kilometres of ditches were constructed and 53,000 hectares of farmland reshaped into farming terraces or regular, level plots.

since 1972, tibet has grown over-wintering wheat over a large area, for the first time in its history.

good crops of winter wheat have been reaped in areas up to 4,000 metres above sea level. maize, broad beans, glutinous millet and sunflowers have been acclimatized in areas 3,800 metres above sea level.

the area afforested in china in the last five years is 20 per cent bigger than in the preceding five years. formerly trees were scarce in many parts of northern china due to drought or a high ground water table. following the addition or improvement of irrigation and drainage tree planting has changed the dreary landscape. green foliage now surrounds houses and villages and shades roads and river banks. large tracts of sand-wastes, caused by pre-liberation yellow river floods, are today covered by tree belts and orchards. and tree belts now line 220,000 kilometres of motor roads.

many new timber forests have been created in the southern part of china in the last five years. on hainan island, tree farms composed of dense stands of beefwood, rubber plants, cocoanut trees oil palms and other tropical species have come into existence.

one of the outstanding features in the nation wide farmland improvement campaign is that the communes and production brigades now undertake projects on a larger scale and generally according to unified, long-term plans, the growth of the economic strength of the people's communes and the rising socialist consciousness of commune members have made more and more of them break through the confines of the small peasant economy ideology to work in cooperation in building a large-scale, socialist agriculture. many areas are harnessing rivers, building irrigation and drainage systems, planting shelter belts and reconstructing farmland in line with over-all plans embracing one or several counties.

the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius have fired the commune members' socialist enthusiasm, emancipated their minds and increased their determination to speed up the development of agriculture. and they have deepened the movement to learn from tachai, pace-setter in china's agriculture. the learn-from-tachai conference attended by china's northern provinces in the autumn of 1970 summed up tachai's experience and pointed to the revolutionary spirit of tachai as the basic reason for all its successes. the conference called on communes all over china to learn from tachai's revolutionary spirit and this has helped push the learn-from-tachai movement still further forward.

Large-Scale Farmland Improvement in Soochow Prefecture

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 19, 1976)

more than 700,000 cadres and commune members of soochow prefecture, one of china's well-known grain producers, had levelled over 60,000 hectares of land, or twice the figure for the same 1975 period, by the end of mid-january this year.

located in the southern part of the yangtze river delta, the flat prefecture in east china's kiangsu province is criss-crossed by rivers and canals. the local peasants have carried out farmland improvement work every winter since liberation in 1949, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. as a result, 70 percent of the farmland is now assured of good harvests despite drought or excess rain. the 1974 average yield was over 10 tons per hectare and high yields were achieved last year by overcoming flood, waterlogging, plant diseases and pests.

the national conference held last october on learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, called on the whole nation to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country and mechanize in the main farm production. this spurred socialist enthusiasm and the determination of local cadres and peasants to make greater efforts to improve farmland.

the changchiao commune in wuhsien county has been traditionally immune from drought or flood thanks to its ideal position between the neighbouring high and low-lying areas. some of its members therefore considered it unnecessary to go in for farmland improvement. but after the national conference on learning from tachai, the cadres and commune members, through a further study of the tachai peasants' experience in transforming farming conditions to win high yields, came to realize that in order to produce more grain for the state, they must improve the existing projects so as to enable them to withstand extraordinary floods. led by the commune party committee, cadres and commune members threw themselves into a new campaign. in mid-november last year, even before the autumn harvest had been completed, a shock brigade of 1,000 cadres and commune members set to work on some projects. they drew up a plan to fill in 22 abandoned river courses, dig 13 new ones and build 15 kilometers of underground channels to improve irrigation and drainage work for over 530 hectares.

luhsu commune in wuchiang county used to be a drainage "channel" of taihu lake. its 2,000 hectares of land were divided into 170 plots protected by dikes. inspired by the spirit of the national learn-from-tachai conference, the commune cadres and peasants inspected each dike-enclosed plot and mapped out a three-year programme to merge the 170 plots into four big enclosures. during the first stage of work, which began last autumn, 49 plots have been turned into a big one protected by reinforced and raised dikes, channelling the lake water into a charted course in case of torrent. a new canal with sluice gates and pumping stations is being built within the new enclosure to drain off excess water and to protect the crops against flood and waterlogging in case of heavy rains.

in the course of building farmland improvement projects, party committees at all levels paid attention to grasping typical examples to guide the work in general. in chiangyin county where the natural conditions are poor, some cadres and commune members lacked confidence in quickly changing their farming conditions and in building fields which would ensure stable, high yields. to solve this problem, the county party committee chose as an example a commune with typically poor conditions. this commune had an undulating terrain with many neglected ponds, its fields were on high slopes and lacked irrigation facilities while the lowlying fields had no outlets for excess water. the county party committee secretary worked with the commune members to make a study of the area and plan to change the situation through one winter-spring period. some 1,500 cadres and commune members worked hard for several months and turned the tract of uneven land into 200 hectares of fertile fields.

the county party committee organized many cadres from the county, other communes and brigades to visit the commune and this helped to promote farmland improvement work in the county.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Local Iron and Steel Industry Contributes to Grain Self-sufficiency

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 18, 1976)

hopei, a province with a history of perpetual grain shortage in north china, has been self-sufficient in grain since 1969. one of the main factors of this achievement is the province's vigorous development of local small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises which provide the steel products needed in manufacturing farm machines.

apart from lorries and big and medium-sized tractors which are supplied by the state, most of the farm machines such as diesel engines, pumps, hand tractors and tractor-drawn farm implements are manufactured by local factories. the local industrial enterprises in the province last year manufactured 138,000 diesel engines, 27,000 hand tractors and 39,000 threshing machines, several times the figure 5 years ago.

each of the ten prefectures (one prefecture has several to a dozen counties) in the province now has its own small metallurgical enterprise, and some counties and communes have set up small iron-smelting plants, rolling mills and iron mines. besides three state-run factories, the province has more than 100 enterprises producing heat-resistant material, ferro-alloys, iron, steel and rolled steel. these enterprises supply the local factories with more than 1,000,000 tons of pig iron and rolled steel every year. this accords with the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy. industry must vigorously support agriculture with considerable amounts of iron and steel.

china's guiding principle in developing its industry is to build big, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously, with stress on the last two categories, and bring into full play the initiative of both central and local authorities. big enterprises are built by the state or provinces, and small ones by prefectures or counties relying on their own resources. in putting up small enterprises, little investment and simple equipment yield quick results. the iron and steel enterprises in hopei province have in the main been developed since the big leap forward in 1958, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966.

a responsible member of the provincial metallurgical bureau said: "the growth of small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises is due to the mobilization of the masses, to self-reliance and to tapping local manpower and resources."

stress is put first of all on mining and iron-smelting in the province. since iron and coal deposits are scattered in the province, small-scale mining is appropriate. nine small and medium-sized mines have been set up in the past few years, in addition to 194 county-and commune-run mines. their annual ore output accounts for one-third of the provincial total.

wu-an county at the foot of taihang mountains has a wide distribution of shallow seams of iron ore. the county aroused the masses to set up more than 50 small mines producing one million tons of high grade ore a year. last year's total income from the county-run mines was 20,000,000 yuan, providing a tidy sum for the development of agriculture and local industry.

the cadres and masses did not let inexperience and shortages of technique and equipment hold them back. they believed that they could overcome these difficulties by relying on their collective strength. the construction of the changchiakou cholu mining and metallurgical plant began in 1970. a beginning was made when a cadre led several dozen workers to cut coal from outcrops in local gullies. in the second year they built a hot blast stove, a washing tower and a 13-cubic metre blast furnace. after that, they set up a plant to dress 100 tons of ore per day and succeeded in smelting iron using calcined bituminous lump coal instead of coke. with state allocation of only 2,000,000 yuan, they established within four years a comprehensive enterprise embracing mining, dressing, sintering, refining and casting.

the growth of the local iron and steel industry has raised the level of farm mechanization and strengthened the capability to resist natural adversities. the province reaped good harvests 5 years running despite heavy droughts. including 120,000 pump wells sunk last year, it now has more than 500,000 pump wells powered by diesel or electric engines. this has brought some 3,300,000 hectares of the province's farmland under irrigation. threshing and the processing of farm produce have in the main been mechanized. the province has also mechanized or semi-mechanized part of its ploughing, sowing, transporting and harvesting.

compared with 1965, the grain output of the province in 1974 was increased by 5,000,000 tons, three times that of 1949, the year of liberation. despite a heavy drought last year, the grain output reached the 1974 figure.

MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Conference on Mongolian Language Publications Held

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 18, 1976)

a conference on the translation and publication of books in the mongolian language was recently held in huhehot, capital of north china's inner mongolian autonomous region. the delegates came from inner mongolian, sinkiang uighur and ningsia hui autonomous regions and the provinces of kirin, heilungkiang, liaoning, kansu and chinghai.

in the course of the conference the delegates agreed on the importance of mongolian language publications in areas inhabited by people of mongolian nationality. these publication help to promote the political, economic and cultural work in the areas, strongthen the unity among the people of all nationalities and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

at the conference, the delegates exchanged experience in the work and mapped out a plan for 1976 and 1977. they decided to cooperate with each other in translating, publishing and circulating such books, and expressed the determination to improve their work in this field under the unified leadership of the communist party.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line over the past few years, successes have been achieved in publication work especially in increasing the number of books in the mongolian language. since 1973, more than 500 translations of books into mongolian have been published by inner mongolia, sinkiang and kirin. a large number of translations have also been published in heilungkiang, liaoning, kansu, chinghai and ningsia.

the provinces and autonomous regions have set up their own translation departments. more workers, peasants, herdsmen and soldiers are taking part in compilation and translation work and in creative writing. the masses, professional workers and cadres are now pooling their efforts to improve and extend the work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Kuei-hsien Meets Burundi New Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1976)

wu kuei-hsien, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with simon sabimbona, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of burundi to the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND INDIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: India's Act of Tyranny

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1976)

the "people's daily" today carries a short commentary entitled "india's act of tyranny". it condemns the indian rulers for bullying bangladesh under the instigation and support of the soviet revisionists. excerpts from the commentary read:

in south asia, incidents of the indian expansionists bullying small and weak nations have taken place continuously. foreign news agencies recently reported that india is now inflicting a new disaster on bangladesh by diverting the waters of the river ganges.

the ganges is an international river. it is a universally accepted principle that the water resources of such a river should be rationally distributed and utilized by countries in both the upper and lower reaches. however, india is trying to make exclusive use of the river, disregarding the life and death of the people living in the lower reaches. such an overbearing behaviour is rarely seen in international relations.

the water issue is but one of the many instances in which bangladesh is bullied by india. since the political situation changed in bangladesh last year, the indian authorities and press, in coordination with the soviet social-imperialist propaganda machine, have incessantly raised a hue and cry to intimidate and exert pressure on bangladesh. they have gone so far as to attack bangladesh for making a legitimate decision within its sovereignty to improve relations with its neighbours. what is more serious is the fact that the indian authorities have connived at india-based armed bandits' harassments and attacks against bangladesh across the border, thus threatening the security of the latter.

south asia now remains in a state of turmoil because of the daily intensified contention between the two superpowers in the indian ocean. under the instigation and support of the soviet revisionists, the indian rulers have pursued a policy of expansionism in the area, rendering the international relations there all the more tense. but the people of the south asian countries are not to be bullied. they will become ever stronger and more awakened in the course of the struggle against superpower hegemonism and indian expansionism. they are resolved to be the master of their own destiny. neither superpower hegemonism nor sub-superpower expansionism will come to a good end.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Vice President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Feb. 18, 1976)

iraqi vice-president taha mohedin marouf received chinese ambassador to iraq chao hsing-chih here this morning.

on behalf of the chinese government, ambassador chao presented the iraqi vice-president with a colour documentary on his china visit last july. the vice-president had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador and expressed his thanks for the film.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Visiting Group of National Railway Engine Drivers' Union Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1976)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association this evening gave a banquet to welcome a japanese visiting group of national railway engine drivers' union led by ichiro tomita with yuhachi hirahara as secretary-general.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments and representatives of chinese railway workers, including han hsi-ya, tsou jui-lu, cheng tzu-sheng, chen fu-han, wang yu-chen and tsai chun-hsiang.

speaking at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship, chang hsiang-shan and ichiro tomita expressed the hope that both the chinese and japanese workers should strengthen their militant unity and make joint efforts to promote the friendship between the people of the two countries.

the visiting group arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china.

Second Visiting Group of Ainu Nationality from Hokkaido of Japan Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1976)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the second visiting group of ainu nationality from hokkaido of japan with tokuhei narita as leader and yuji kawakami, deputy leader.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were also sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the host association, and representatives of the students of minority nationalities of the central institute for nationalities.

the japanese friends arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Activists' Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1976)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met here this afternoon with the activists' delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by tomio narasaki, standing director of the headquarters of the association and secretary-general of the secretariat of the headquarters, with kazuhiro saitoo, standing director of the headquarters of the association, as secretary-general of the delegation.

members of the delegation include the secretaries-general of the secretariats of the chapters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) in 17 prefectures of japan. comrade yao wen-yuan had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends who have long been dedicated to japan-china friendship.

present were president liao cheng-chih, vice-president chang hsiang-shan and secretary-general sun ping-hua of the china-japan friendship association; wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and shan ta-chi and tang chia-hsuan, council members of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Offers Condolences on Death of Nigerian Head of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1976)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua called at the nigerian embassy in peking this afternoon to express condolences on the death of general murtala ramat mohammed, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, who was assassinated.

wreaths were presented by chinese acting premier hua kuo-feng and the ministry of foreign affairs.

calling at the embassy to tender condolences were also chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and ho kung-

kai, director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

present on the occasion were nigerian ambassador to china jolly tanko yusuf and embassy officials.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Brezhnev's Lies Cannot Cover Up Soviet Economic Predicament

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1976)

the ninth five-year plan (1971-1975) of the soviet union has again ended in failure, indicates a recent communique of the soviet central statistical board on the implementation of the 1975 national economic plan.

all the four five-year plans carried out by the soviet revisionist renegade clique since it usurped power were unsuccessful, leaving the soviet union floundering in ever grave economic difficulties.

the soviet revisionists have continued to implement the "five-year plan" since they came to power in order to hoodwink the people. the soviet economic plan underwent fundamental changes when the revisionists restored capitalism in the soviet union and turned a socialist state into a social-imperialist state. today socialist planned economy no longer exists in the soviet union. the economic plan of soviet revisionism is merely a means by which a handful of the bureaucrat-monopoly bourgeoisie control the national economy and tighten exploitation of the working people. the soviet people no longer showed enthusiasm in accomplishing the five-year plans as they did in the past. though the targets of the growth rate of various items have been cut time and again in the five-year plans, many important items still fail to hit the targets. the growth rate in the national income during the period of the ninth five-year plan has been the lowest of all the four five-year plans since the soviet revisionist renegade clique usurped power, as 72.5 per cent of the plan is accomplished, or only half of the actual growth rate of the sixth five-year plan.

in industrial production, in the nine years between the soviet 20th congress in 1956 and 1964 when khrushchov fell, the average annual growth rate of the

soviet industry went down 40 per cent as compared with the 1950-1953 period. in the 11 years since brezhnev took office, the average annual growth rate of industry dropped 23 per cent as compared with the khrushchov time. the total growth rate of the industrial output value during the period of the ninth five-year plan decreased 33 per cent as compared with the sixth five-year plan (1956-1960). a comparison between the results of the implementation of the 1975 plan published by the soviet central statistical board and the planned targets published in the past shows that targets set in the five-year plan for over 90 per cent of those major industrial products have not been fulfilled. the items that did not fulfil the plan are much more than those of the eighth five-year plan. n.k. baibakov, chairman of the state planning committee of the u.s.s.r., confessed at a meeting of the supreme soviet last december that industrial production "is confronted with difficulties and problems" and that "the production task of a series of the most important products badly needed by the national economy has not been fulfilled." maslennikov, chairman of the planning-budgetary commission of the soviet of nationalities of the supreme soviet, also admitted at the same meeting that in the soviet union, "quite a number of enterprises have failed to fulfil the planned tasks". he added, "there are many backward enterprises under the ministry of coal industry, the ministry of engineering for the light and food industries and household appliances, and the ministry of fisheries." he noted that enterprises under the ministries of ferrous metallurgy and of chemical industry "have failed to supply large quantities of finished rolled materials, steel tubes, sulphuric acid, caustic soda and other products to meet the need of the national economy".

at the 24th congress of the soviet revisionist party, brezhnev advocated that "priority must be given to the development of consumer goods production" and talked glibly about "welfare plan". yet economic departments which have close ties with the people's livelihood have been caught in ever grave difficulties as a result of the soviet revisionists' feverish arms expansion and war preparations and their intensified militarization of the national economy. the plan for the actual growth rate of the output value of the consumer goods industry was only fulfilled by 76 per cent in the ninth five-year plan. the growth rate was 25 per cent lower than the sixth five-year plan, and was also lower than the seventh and eighth five-year plans. the planned targets for cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, linen, sewing machine products, leather shoes and granulated sugar were not accomplished in any of the five years from 1971 to 1975. in the ninth five-year plan, the actual growth rate of cotton cloth was only 44 per cent of the planned target, that

of linen 39 per cent and that of leather shoes 14 per cent. smirnov, chairman of the consumer goods commission of the soviet of nationalities of the supreme soviet, disclosed recently in an article that the ministry of light industry "failed to fulfil production and supply plans for some fabrics, footwear and knitted goods and failed to increase the variety and to raise the quality of products". this ministry "failed to meet the demand for many daily necessities."

in carrying out aggression and expansion abroad and scrambling for world hegemony, the soviet revisionist renegade clique steps up the development of those heavy industrial departments which are related to munition production. production in these departments is much quicker than that in the civilian industrial departments, and yet the plans for most products failed to be fulfilled. for example, the five-year plan for the growth rate of steel was fulfilled some 83 per cent, steel tube 70 per cent, electricity 91 per cent, oil 97 per cent, natural gas 74 per cent, turbines 36 per cent and oil equipment 33 per cent.

in agricultural production, it is even worse. khrushchov, who had self-styled himself an expert in agriculture, made a mess of soviet agriculture. after having succeeded khrushchov, brezhnev vowed to bring soviet agriculture to the "road of steady upsurge". but the result is just the opposite. according to soviet-published data, annual plans for agricultural output value since the sixth five-year plan (1956-1960) have not fulfilled. in the ninth five-year plan, the average annual growth rate of agricultural output value was about 44 per cent as much as that of the sixth five-year plan. the data published by the central statistical board of the u.s.s.r. show that the total grain output in 1975 was only equal to the 1962 figure and the per capita output even dropped to the 1913 level in tsarist russia. the production of wheat, the main crop in the soviet union was even more unstable. its output dropped in eight of the 15 years between 1961 and 1975. a number of other crops also fell far behind the planned targets. the output of potatoes decreased considerably in the past two years. in a country which claims to build "goulash communism", the per capita potato output in 1975 was not only below that of the previous five-year plans but also 10 per cent lower than the pre-war level of 1940. the 1975 output of sunflower, the principal oil-bearing crop in the soviet union, was 20 per cent lower than 1964. the output of sugar beet, the main raw material for granulated sugar, dropped by a big margin in recent years. the central statistical board of the u.s.s.r. did not publish the 1975 figure of the output of this crop, but the average annual output of the first four years of the ninth five-year plan was about 2.8 million tons less than 1964.

noticeable decrease in grain production has led to a serious shortage of fodder, which forced the soviet union to slaughter animals in large numbers last year. meat production showed a slight increase as compared with that of 1974, but still fell short of the plan. the plan for the average growth rate of meat production in the five years was only fulfilled by 93 per cent and milk, only by 59 per cent.

the mass slaughter of livestock led to a reduced number of pigs in stock at the end of last year at the 1960 level, or the 1956 level in per capita production. the number of sheep in stock in terms of per capita output was 10 per cent below the 1915 level in tsarist russia.

the successive crop failures have affected the life of the people and the supply for markets. even the largest grain imports the brezhnev clique has made in the soviet history cannot ease the tension in the supply of bread and other foodstuffs in the grain-producing areas. villagers in many areas complained that foodshops have been closed for a long time and that bread and other daily necessities have not been available in many shops.

the soviet revisionist chieftain brezhnev bragged recently that the ninth five-year plan is a better one in history and that the life of the soviet people is much better. stark facts, however, have exploded his shameless lies.

Soviet Hegemonism Is Main Source of Threat to Southeast Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1976)

a growing number of facts tend to show that soviet hegemonism is the main source of threat to southeast asia.

southeast asian countries have in recent years gradually strengthened their solidarity and cooperation and unfolded a struggle for defending their national independence and state sovereignty. but soviet social-imperialism regards the projected neutralization of southeast asia as an obstacle to its policy of aggression and expansion in this region and has tried every means to oppose it.

the soviet union has been consistently sabotaging the neutralization of southeast asia. when the idea of neutralizing southeast asia was first put forward in 1971, it was attacked and rejected by the soviet union. the soviet union with ulterior motives placed its "asian collective security system" on a par with southeast asian neutralization whereas the two ideas are fundamentally opposed to each other. and it advocated that the two are essentially "identical" in a vain attempt to replace the neutralization with the "collective security system" and proceed to turn this region into its sphere of influence as a support to its contention with the united states. but the clumsy tactics of the soviet revisionists have long been seen through by various southeast asian countries. public opinion in southeast asia scathingly points out: the soviet union has spared no efforts to peddle the "asian collective security system" in an attempt to act as a "new gendarme in asia" and to "take the place of the u.s. influence" and become an overlord practising hegemony in asia.

seeking ports and military bases in southeast asia forms another important step on the part of the soviet union to carry out aggression and expansion in this region and to contend for sea domination with the other superpower, the united states. back in 1960's, soviet warships began sailing into and out of the malacca strait busily. early in 1970's, the soviet union advocated the "internationalization" of the strait and unreasonably demanded the "free and unhindered passage" of its warships through the strait disregarding the fact that the littoral states are invested with full sovereignty over the strait. with the ever fiercer rivalry for sea domination between the two superpowers, the number of soviet warships sailing through the malacca strait has increased notably, posing a serious threat to peace and security in the

region. only recently, the soviet union brazenly erected tombstones in penang, malaysia, to sing the praise of tsarist russia's sailors who had been killed in the waters near the strait. this once again reveals the wild ambition of the soviet union for establishing sea domination by following the gunboat policy of the old tsars.

under the pretexts of "trade", "ship maintenance" and "fishing", the soviet union has sent large numbers of "commercial ships" and "trawlers" into ports in southeast asia. in 1974 the number of soviet ships visiting singapore per month reached 60. in 1975 no less than ten soviet ships entered the port of bangkok every month. a shipyard in singapore disclosed that the number of soviet ships it repaired increased from ten in 1972 to 24 in 1975. western newspapers reported that soviet navy's supplementary ships often sailed into singapore under the false identity of "commercial ships".

to coordinate with its military expansion, the soviet union offered "aid" to these countries in the construction of ports, airports and other projects of military importance in an attempt to seek a foothold there.

the soviet schemes have aroused vigilance among the southeast asian countries. answering questions put by pressmen recently, manuel collantes, the philippine under-secretary of foreign affairs, pointed out that it "is not in accord with the interest of the philippines" to permit the soviet union to use philippine bases.

to attain its aim of aggression and expansion, the soviet union has been carrying out espionage activities collecting political, military and economic information, fostering pro-soviet forces and carrying on subversion and sabotage in southeast asia. according to the thai press, the number of agents sent by the soviet "kgb" and gru to thailand increased three times in the first three months after the indochina war last year. the soviet spies "have been intervening in labour organizations and the student movement in the country", it pointed out. the southeast asian countries have on many occasions exposed soviet espionage crimes and driven soviet agents out.

the soviet union has not stopped for a moment its acts of expansion and aggression in southeast asia. but the southeast asian people with a protracted anti-imperialist tradition have gradually come to see through the true colours of soviet social-imperialism. they will further strengthen their unity and achieve new and greater victory in the struggle against hegemonism.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Acting Premier Meets Guests from German Federal Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1976)

chinese acting premier hua kuo-feng this evening met guests from the federal republic of germany alfred dregger, member of the central council of the christian democratic union (c.d.u.) and president of the state of hessen of the c.d.u., and mrs. dregger; werner karl marx, chairman of the working team of foreign and defence policy of the c.d.u. and the christian social union parliamentary group, and mrs. marx; and herbert kremp, editor-in-chief of the "die welt"; and gerhart loewenthal, editor of the second german t.v. station; who are accompanying them on the visit.

acting premier hua kuo-feng had a friendly conversation with mr. dregger and mr. marx.

present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese foreign minister, hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Acting Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Zairese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 18, 1976)

chinese acting premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with the government delegation of the republic of zaire led by engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga, commissioner of state for political affairs.

mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy in peking, was present on the occasion.

present were chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army ho cheng-wen, and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry lo hsu and fu shun-ho.

Zairese Government Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1976)

the government delegation of the republic of zaire led by engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga, commissioner of state for political affairs, wound up its friendly visit to china and left peking by air today.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang te-tien, lo hsu, fu shun-he and liu ho-lin.

present was mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairese embassy here.

yesterday, engulu baangampongo bakokele lokanga and other distinguished zairese guests visited the palace museum.

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